

**ELDRIDGE'S  
BUSINESS SPELLER**



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# BUSINESS SPELLER AND VOCABULARY

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ELDRIDGE'S BUSINESS SPELLER.

W. P. 19



## PREFACE

IN offering a new business speller, it seems desirable to indicate some of the features in which the book differs from other publications and to suggest methods in which it may be employed.

It is in some ways desirable that words in a spelling book should be presented in a manner as nearly like the way they appear in ordinary print as is possible. In endeavoring to do this there has been a tendency in recent years to neglect syllabication, that other great aid to spelling. In this book the words are divided into syllables, but, in order to retain the similarity to original print, hyphens are not inserted between the syllables.

It is undesirable to respell more than is necessary, for in respelling false ideas are given as to the proper spelling of the word. Only those words have been respelled where there would be doubt as to the pronunciation.

Some general principles regarding pronunciation of vowels are given in the beginning of the book, and an application of these principles has made it necessary to respell only a comparatively few words. No word has been respelled which is in strict conformity with these general principles, unless it is a word which is generally mispronounced.

Each lesson is given a separate page, and there is enough material in the book for a lesson a day for forty weeks. Attention is called to the fact that the words in the first sixty-four lessons are grouped in accordance with certain rules for spelling. While many words in English violate rules of spelling, a knowledge of the application of certain rules is a distinct aid to proper spelling. The reading of a rule is of very little use, but when fifty or one hundred words applying the rule are studied, the teacher, by calling repeated attention to the rule, may make it so emphatic that the student will thereafter apply it.

The book will be found unusually complete in the common business terms, and in the more common technical words used in the various occupations and professions.

A valuable feature of the book is an alphabetic list of all the words, with a number showing where the definition may be found. The use of this list will enable a student to look up quickly the spelling of any word he is not certain of, and will refer him to a definition of the word.

The definitions have been carefully selected and are much more complete than in the ordinary spelling book.

The author advises, where there is a daily lesson in spelling, that for the first four days of each week one of the regular lessons, consisting of twenty-five words, be used, and that on the fifth day the review following these lessons be employed. In these reviews, which consist of fifty words, the first column contains words which were in one of the four preceding lessons. The words in the second column are selected from any previous part of the book, and the third column consists of words to be looked up as to division of syllables, pronunciation, definitions, etc., in the dictionary.

Webster's New International Dictionary has been used in all cases as the standard for division of words and for pronunciation.

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# GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

## LONG VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

(Usually occurring in accented syllables)

ā	as in	āle, fāte, lābor.
ē	"	ēve, thēse, serēne.
ī	"	īce, sīght, inspīre.
ō	"	ōld, nōte, ōver, herō.
ū	"	ūse, pūre, dūty.
ōō	"	fōōd. fōōl, rude.
oi	"	oil, noisy, avoid.
ou	"	out, thou, plow.

## HALF LONG VOWELS

(Usually occurring in unaccented syllables)

ä	as in	senāte, delicāte, legislātive.
ē	"	ēvent, crēate, sērene.
ō	"	ōbey, anatōmy, prōpose.
ū	"	ūnite, mūsician, formulāte.

## SHORT VOWELS

ä	as in	äm, fät, rāndom.
ē	"	ënd, nēt, carpēt.
ī	"	īll, admīt, habīt.
ō	"	ōdd, nōt, förest.
ū	"	ūp, tūb, ūnder.
ōō	"	fōōt, bōōk, pūt.

## OTHER VOWEL SOUNDS

â	as in	câre, pârent, compâre.
ä	"	ärm, fär, fäther.
á	"	ásk, gráss, dānce.
ē	"	evēr, pērvvert, cindēr.
ô	"	ôrb, ôrder, law.
ō	"	sōft, dōg, gōd.
û	"	ûrn, fûrl, concûr.
ü	"	French and German words, menü, grün.



## OBSCURE VOWELS

(Occurring in unaccented syllables only)

ă	as in	fină, husband, madă.
â	“	sofă, ideă, abound.
ě	“	recěnt, decěnt, nově.
õ	“	cõnnect, cõntrol, cõmbine.
ũ	“	circũs, datũm, circũmstance.

## OTHER SIGNS USED IN RESPELLING

- ŋ (like ng) as in bank, junction, single.  
 g (always “hard”) as in go, begin, great.  
 th (voiceless) as in thin, through, wealth (not usually respelled).  
 th (voiced) “ then, though, smooth (usually respelled).  
 (t̥) are used to indicate the changing of the *t* and *d* in these combinations to *ch* and *j* in ordinary speech, although many careful speakers aim to avoid it; as in cult̥ure, nat̥ure, verd̥ure, grad̥ual.  
 N is used to represent the nasal tone of the preceding vowel in words from the French and Portuguese, but is not itself sounded.

## LENGTH OF VOWELS

(Vowels which conform with the following rules are not generally respelled.)

In accented syllables a vowel is usually

- Long (a) if it stands alone.  
 (b) if at the end of a syllable.  
 (c) if before a single consonant followed by *e*.

Short (a) at the beginning of a syllable.

- (b) in the middle of a syllable unless the syllable ends with silent *e*.

In unaccented syllables the tendency is to lessen the *stress* on the vowels, although they frequently retain the same *quality* as vowels in similar positions in accented syllables. For illustration, a vowel which, from its position, would be “long” in an accented syllable, is usually “half long” in unaccented syllables. The “i,” however, is nearly always “short,” and “ā” is often changed to “ă.”

## RULES

### F, S, AND L FINAL

(LESSONS 1, 2, 3, 4)

RULE 1. The letters *f*, *s*, and *l* at the end of monosyllables and standing immediately after single vowels are generally doubled. Other consonants are very rarely doubled at the end of words.

RULE 2. The letters *f* and *s* (but not *l*) at the end of words of more than one syllable and standing immediately after single vowels are frequently doubled.

RULE 3. The letters *f*, *s*, and *l* at the end of words and standing immediately after diphthongs or double vowels are rarely doubled.

RULE 4. Derivatives which are formed by prefixing or adding one or more syllables to words ending in double consonants commonly retain both consonants. (Words in *all*, *well*, *full*, and *mass* are exceptions to this rule, and usually omit one of the consonants.)

RULE 5. When *ly* is added to a word ending with a single *l*, both *l*'s are retained.

### C HARD AND SOFT

(LESSONS 5, 6, 7, 8)

RULE 6. *C* is sounded hard like *k* before *a*, *o*, or *u*; or before any consonant except *h*; or at the end of a syllable, if not followed by *i* or *e*.

RULE 7. *C* is sounded soft like *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y*.

RULE 8. Monosyllables ending with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, usually have *k* added after the *c*.

RULE 9. Words of more than one syllable ending with the sound of *k*, and in which the *c* follows a vowel or vowels other than *i* or *ia*, usually have *k* added after the *c*.

RULE 10. Words of more than one syllable ending with the sound of *k*, and in which the *c* follows *i* or *ia*, are usually written without the final *k*.

### G HARD AND SOFT

(LESSONS 9, 10)

RULE 11. *G* is sounded hard before *a*, *o*, or *u*; or before any consonant; also at the end of a word, and of derivatives of that word.

RULE 12. *G* usually has the soft sound (like *j*) before *e*, *i*, or *y*

VOWELS

(LESSONS 13-20)

RULE 13. At the end of a word a single consonant, preceded by a *long* vowel, is always followed by silent *e*. (There are many cases, however, where words with a silent *e* at the end have short vowels.)

RULE 14. A single consonant, preceded by a single *short* vowel, usually omits final *e*.

RULE 15. A short vowel is frequently modified by the insertion of an additional vowel either before or after the original one. *Ea, ei, ai, ay, oa, and uy* are examples of such combinations. Each of these combinations (digraphs) may be pronounced like the long sound of the first vowel in the combination, although several of the digraphs have other sounds as well.

DROPPING AND RETAINING *E*

(LESSONS 21-24)

RULE 16. *Silent E retained.* In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant.

EXCEPTION. When silent *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel except *e*, it is usually dropped from the derivative, even when the termination begins with a consonant.

RULE 17. *Silent E omitted.* In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally omitted when the termination begins with a vowel.

EXCEPTION. In verbs ending in *ie, ye, oe, and ee*, the *e* is retained before *ing*.

RULE 18. *E before A or O, after C or G.* In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e* following *c* or *g*, the *e* is usually retained when the termination begins with *a* or *o*.

RULES FOR DOUBLING CONSONANTS

(LESSONS 25-28)

RULE 19. (a) Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant (except *x* or *h*), preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant when adding a termination beginning with a vowel.

(b) If the accent is thrown back to the first syllable in the derivative word, the consonant is not doubled.

**RULE 20.** The final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel, when (a) a diphthong or digraph precedes the final consonant of the word, or (b) when the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or (c) when the word ends in two different consonants.

**EXCEPTIONS.** In a few words ending in *g* the final consonant is doubled, that it may not be pronounced like *j*.

### RULES FOR *EI* AND *IE*

(LESSONS 29-32)

*Ei* generally has the sound of *ē* as in *conceive*; but it may be sounded like *ā* as in *neighbor*, *ē* as in *heifer*, *ī* as in *height*, *ī* as in *foreign*.

*Ie* generally has the sound of *ē* as in *achieve*; but it may be sounded like *ē* as in *patient*, *ī* as in *pie*, *ī* as in *sie*; and when followed by *u* or *w* like *ū* as in *view*.

**RULE 21.** When sounded like *ē*, use *ei* after *c*, and *ie* after any other consonant. (There are very few exceptions.)

**RULE 22.** When sounded like *ā*, use *ei*.

**RULE 23.** When not sounded like *ē* or *ā*, *ie* is generally employed (even after *c*).

**EXCEPTIONS.** *Ei* is used in a few words (generally scientific terms from the Latin, Greek, or Modern German) pronounced like *ī*, and in a few words pronounced like *ī* or *ē*.

### RULES FOR FINAL *Y*

(LESSONS 33, 34)

**RULE 24.** (a) When final *y* is preceded by a consonant it is usually changed to *i* when any termination is added except one beginning with *i*.

(b) When *y* follows *t* it is changed to *e* when *ous* is added.

(c) The *y* is usually unchanged in derivatives of adjectives of one syllable, and in derivatives of adjectives formed by adding *hood*, *like*, or *ship*.

**RULE 25.** When final *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is usually unchanged in derivatives.

### *CEDE*

(LESSON 34)

**RULE 26.** Most words ending in the sound *sēd* are spelled *cede*; but three are spelled *ceed*, and one *sede*.



*IZE, ISE, YZE*

(LESSONS 35, 36)

(Pronounced *īz*)

**RULE 27.** *Ize* is the more common ending. A number of words which are derived through the French are spelled with *ise*; a few words from the Greek are spelled *yzē*.

In lessons 35 and 36 most of the common words ending in *ise* or *yzē* are given, together with a number of words with the more common spelling *ize*. Most words in general use not given in these lessons may be correctly spelled with *ize*.

PREFIXES

A prefix consists of one or more letters or syllables placed at the beginning of a word to modify or extend its meaning.

LATIN PREFIXES

(LESSONS 37-42)

<i>AB</i> (a, abs), from.	<i>OB</i> (oc, of, op), in front of,
<i>AD</i> (ac, af, al, ag, an, ap, at, as, ar), at, to.	against, to, before.
<i>AMB</i> (am, ambi), about, around.	<i>PER</i> , through.
<i>ANTE</i> (anti), before.	<i>POST</i> , after.
<i>BI</i> , twice.	<i>PRE</i> , before.
<i>CIRCUM</i> , around.	<i>PRO</i> , for, forth, forward.
<i>CON</i> (co, com, col, cor), with, against, together.	<i>RE</i> , back, again.
<i>CONTRA</i> (counter), against.	<i>RETRO</i> , backward.
<i>DE</i> , from, down.	<i>SE</i> , aside.
<i>DIS</i> (di, dif), apart, not, away from.	<i>SEMI</i> , half, partly.
<i>EX</i> (e, ec, ef), out of, away from.	<i>SINE</i> , without.
<i>EXTRA</i> , beyond.	<i>SUB</i> (suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sus), under.
<i>IN</i> (ig, un, im, il, ir), not.	<i>SUBTER</i> , below, beneath, less than.
<i>IN</i> (em, en, im, in), in, into, on.	<i>SUPER</i> , above, over, more than.
<i>INTER</i> , between, among, amid.	<i>TRANS</i> (tra, traf, tres), beyond, over.
<i>INTRO</i> (intra), within.	<i>TRI</i> , three, thrice.
<i>NON</i> , not.	<i>ULTRA</i> , beyond.
	<i>VICE</i> , instead of.

## GREEK PREFIXES

## (LESSON 43)

<i>A</i> (an'), not, without.	<i>EPI</i> (ep), upon.
<i>AMPHI</i> , around, both.	<i>HYPER</i> , over.
<i>ANA</i> , back, up, through.	<i>HYPO</i> , under.
<i>ANTI</i> (ant), against, opposite.	<i>META</i> (met), beyond, change.
<i>APO</i> (ap), from.	<i>PERI</i> , around, about.
<i>CATA</i> , down.	<i>POLY</i> , many.
<i>DIA</i> , through.	<i>SYN</i> (sym, syl), with, together
<i>EN</i> (em), in.	

## ENGLISH PREFIXES

## (Anglo-Saxon)

## (LESSON 44)

<i>A</i> , at, on, in.	<i>OUT</i> , beyond.
<i>BE</i> , to make, at, by, about.	<i>OVER</i> , above.
<i>EN</i> (em), in, on, to make.	<i>TO</i> , the, this.
<i>FOR</i> , not, from.	<i>UN</i> , not, opposite.
<i>FORE</i> , before.	<i>UNDER</i> , beneath.
<i>MIS</i> , ill, wrong, wrongly.	<i>WITH</i> , against, from.

## SUFFIXES

*ER, OR, AR*

## (LESSONS 45-47)

(*er* and *or* are usually pronounced *ēr*,  
and *ar* is usually pronounced *ār*)

- ER* used (a) to form nouns of agency;  
(b) to form the comparative degree;  
(c) to denote a person, often an agent;  
(d) as ending of noun derived from French infinitives  
(mostly law terms).
- OR* used (a) to form nouns of agent;  
(b) comparatives of adjectives;  
(c) abstract and concrete nouns.
- AR* used (a) to imply, pertaining to, like;  
(b) as a form of *er*.

**ERY** used in nouns, mostly of French origin, denoting a business, place of business, place where things are collected.

**ORY** used with English nouns and adjectives, of Latin origin, signifying in nouns, place, in adjectives, relating to, of the nature of.

**ARY** denoting in nouns, persons, things, or places; it is also used to form adjectives.

### IVE

(LESSON 48)

**IVE** (pronounced *iv*) is a termination used to form adjectives from verbs. It means doing or serving to do. This termination is commonly attached to words whose root ends in *t* or *s*, and the endings are usually *tive* or *sive*.

### OUS

(LESSONS 49, 50)

**OUS** (pronounced *ūs*) is an adjective suffix meaning full of, abound in, having, possessing quantities of, like.

### ABLE AND IBLE

(LESSONS 53-55)

(Usually pronounced *ā-b'l* and *ī-b'l*)

Words ending in *able* and *ible* are difficult to distinguish. About four fifths of all English words with either of these terminations end in *able*. Words from the Latin are either *able* or *ible*, depending on the root from which they come. Anglo-Saxon words are always *able*.

Lessons 53, 54, and 55 include, in addition to a number of words ending in *able*, most of the common words which are spelled with *ible*, with the exception of words which may be formed from these by addition of a prefix.

### TION, SION, ETC.

(LESSONS 57-60)

Words ending with the sound *shŭn* (sometimes *zhŭn*, *chŭn*, etc.) are usually spelled *tion*; but in many cases *sion* is used, and sometimes *cian*, *cion*, *tian*, *sian*, and *xion* are employed.

**RULE 28.** When the shortest form of a word ends with *d*, *de*, *ge*, *mit*, *rt*, *se*, or *ss*, the termination added is usually *sion*. In most other cases the termination is *tion*.

*ANCE, ENCE; ANCY, ENCY. ANT, ENT*

(LESSONS 61-64)

*ANCE, ENCE; ANCY, ENCY*, are suffixes denoting (a) **act or fact** of doing what the verb denotes; (b) **state, condition, or quality of being**; (c) **concrete fact or thing**.

*ANT, ENT* are suffixes used in adjectives to denote doing or being; and used in nouns denoting a person or thing, acting as the agent of an action.

Words ending with these terminations cannot be distinguished by rule; they must be memorized.



## STUDY RULES 1 AND 3 ON PAGE viii

<b>bluff</b>	A high, steep bank. Blunt, brusque.
<b>cliff</b> (klĭf)	A high, steep rock or bank.
<b>staff</b> (ǎ)	A long stick carried in the hand for support.
<b>gruff</b>	Stern ; harsh ; severe.
<b>stuff</b>	Substance, material. To fill by crowding ; to thrust or crowd in.
<b>scoff</b>	To deride ; to jeer.
<b>chess</b>	A game of skill played on a checkered board.
<b>gross</b> (ō)	Twelve dozen. Bulky, coarse.
<b>droll</b> (ō)	Queer, odd.
<b>till</b>	A drawer. Up to, as far as. To plow.
<b>stroll</b> (ō)	To ramble idly or leisurely, to saunter
<b>quell</b>	To subdue, to allay, to crush.
<b>skull</b>	The bony structure of the head.
<b>fleet</b> (ē)	A company of war vessels. Swift in motion.
<b>stool</b> (ōō)	A seat with three or four legs and no back.
<b>tour</b> (ōō)	A journey in a circuit ; a trip. To make a tour of.
<b>roof</b> (ōō)	The cover of a building.
<b>school</b> (skōōl)	A place for instruction ; a body of pupils ; a company of fish.
<b>foam</b> (ō)	Froth formed on the surface of liquids by agitation.
<b>troop</b> (ōō)	A collection of people ; a body of cavalry. To move in crowds.
<b>sheaf</b> (ē)	A quantity of grain bound together.
<b>haul</b> (ō)	To pull or draw with force, to drag.
<b>steal</b> (ē)	To take or carry away wrongfully.
<b>zeal</b> (ē)	Ardor in pursuit of anything, fervor, eagerness.
<b>guess</b> (gēs)	To conjecture ; to imagine, to surmise.

Words underscored are exceptions to the rule at the top of a page.

## STUDY RULE 2 ON PAGE viii

re buff'	A repulse, a snub. To repulse.
mas'tiff	A large and powerful English dog.
tar'iff	A schedule of duties imposed by a government on goods exported or imported.
sher'iff	The chief executive officer of a county.
con fess'	To acknowledge or admit a fault.
sur pass'	To pass or go beyond ; to exceed or excel.
em'press	The wife or widow of an emperor ; the female ruler of an empire.
ex press'	A regular and systematic method of conveyance. To send by express ; to utter.
har'ness (här')	The working gear of a horse.
speech'less	Silent ; deprived of speech.
sup press' (sŭ-)	To subdue, to quell.
duch'ess	The wife or widow of a duke.
a miss' (â-)	Wrong, faulty, improper.
re dress'	To set right ; to make amends for.
wil'der ness	A tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited.
keen'ness	State of being sharp ; mental acuteness.
em bar'rass	To disconcert, to confuse.
dis miss	To send away ; to cause or permit to go
har'ass	To fatigue ; to annoy.
re press'	To check ; to overpower.
wit'ness	One who testifies in a cause. To see ; to observe.
mat'tress	A stuffed sack or tick, usually quilted.
worth'less	Without value.
du'ress	Constraint of personal action by force or fear ; imprisonment.
en com'pass (-kŏm')	To inclose in a circle, to surround

## STUDY RULES 2 AND 5 ON PAGE viii

<b>ac'tu al</b> (ăk'tŭ-)	Real, existing in fact.
<b>le'gal</b>	Of or pertaining to law ; based upon or in accordance with law.
<b>gen'er al</b> (jĕn')	Usual or customary, common ; not particular or definite ; the commander of an army.
<b>spec'ial</b> (spĕsh'ăl)	Individual, peculiar, particular.
<b>es pec'ial</b> (-pĕsh')	Particular, principal, special.
<b>com pel'</b>	To drive or urge with force.
<b>an'nu al</b> (-ŭ-)	Yearly.
<b>ad di'tion al</b> (ă-dîsh'ŭn-)	Supplemental.
<b>taste'ful</b> (-fŏol)	Savory ; having or showing good taste.
<b>ha bit'u al</b> (hă-)	Customary, regular, according to habit.
<b>crit'i cal</b>	Able or inclined to pass judgment.
<b>sym met'ri cal</b> (sĭ-mĕt')	Regular, even.
<b>pres i den'tial</b> (prĕz . . . shăl)	(Of or pertaining to a president or a presidency
<b>fra ter'nal</b> (fră-tŭr')	Brotherly.
<b>care'ful ly</b> (kâr'fŏol-)	Cautiously, with much care.
<b>fi'nal ly</b>	Ultimately, eventually, at the end.
<b>mor'al ly</b> (mŏr')	In accordance with ethical duty ; uprightly.
<b>cheer'ful ly</b>	Happily, joyfully.
<b>fa'tal ly</b>	Mortally, in such a manner as to result in death.
<b>to'tal ly</b>	Wholly, entirely.
<b>di ag'o nal ly</b> (di-ăg')	In a diagonal or oblique direction.
<b>re spect'ful ly</b>	In a respectful or civil manner.
<b>ef fect'u al ly</b> (ĕ-fĕk'tŭ-)	Adequately, effectively.
<b>in ci den'tal ly</b> (-sĭ-)	Casually, by way of chance.
<b>for'mal ly</b> (fôr')	In a ceremonious or formal manner.

## STUDY RULES 1 AND 4 ON PAGE viii

dull'ness	State of being dull or not sharp; bluntness, stupidity.
in stall' (-stôl')	To place in possession of an office, rank, or order.
fore tell	To predict, to prophesy.
en roll' (-rôl')	To register in a list.
skill'ful (-fôol)	Possessed of dexterity or skill.
still'ness	The state of being still or without sound, quietness.
re call' (-kôl')	To summon or call back; to revoke.
un der sell'	To sell cheaper than.
aw'ful (-fôol)	Appalling, frightful.
un til'	To, up to, till, as far as.
al'most (ôl')	Nearly, not quite, all but.
al read'y (ôl-rêd')	Prior to some specified time; by this time.
al to geth'er (ôl-tôo-)	Wholly, completely.
al'ways (ôl'wâz)	At all times, ever.
all'spice (-spîs)	Berry of the pimento; a spice prepared from it.
ful fill' (fôol-)	To accomplish.
use'ful	Full of utility; serviceable.
rest'ful	Giving rest or repose.
faith'ful	Loyal, trustworthy; full of faith.
hand'ful	As much as the hand will hold. (pl. handfuls.)
will'ful ness	Self-determination, obstinacy.
full'ness	The state of being filled or complete.
Christ'mas (Kris')	The day on which the birth of Christ is celebrated.
wel'come (-kûm)	To receive gladly or hospitably.
wel'fare (-fâr)	State of doing well; condition of health.

Study Review 1 on page 162.

## STUDY RULES 6, 8, AND 10 ON PAGE viii

<b>trick</b>	An artifice or stratagem; a sly or ingenious feat. To deceive by cunning.
<b>quick</b>	Lively, speedy, nimble.
<b>check</b>	To bring to a stand, to restrain. An order for money.
<b>track</b>	A mark left by something that has passed. To trace.
<b>clock</b>	A machine for measuring time.
<b>flock</b>	A company of birds, animals, or people.
<b>struck</b>	Hit with or by something.
<u>arc</u> (ärk)	The segment of a circle.
<u>disc</u>	Any flat round object.
<u>zinc</u>	A bluish white metal.
<b>ath let'ic</b>	Relating to athletics; strong, vigorous.
<b>pub'lic</b>	The people. Of or belonging to the people.
<b>chron'ic</b> (kröhn')	Continuing for a long time, habitual.
<b>pic'nic</b>	An excursion or pleasure party.
<b>op'tic</b>	Pertaining to the eye.
<b>ter rif'ic</b>	Appalling, dreadful.
<b>spe cif'ic</b> (-sif')	Special, explicit, precise.
<b>or gan'ic</b>	Pertaining to living organisms; depending on the constitution or structure.
<b>me chan'ic</b> (-kän')	One practising a mechanical art, an artisan.
<b>po et'ic</b>	Pertaining to poetry; imaginative.
<b>ma jes'tic</b> (mă-)	Stately, sublime.
<b>pa thet'ic</b> (pă-)	Causing pity or grief; full of pathos.
<b>pro sa'ic</b> (-zā')	Dull, uninteresting, commonplace.
<b>ma'ni ac</b>	A madman.
<u>der'rick</u>	An apparatus with tackle for lifting weights.

## STUDY RULES 6, 7, AND 9 ON PAGE viii

at tack'	To assail.
ham/mock' (-ŭk)	A swinging couch or bed.
bar'racks	Buildings for lodging soldiers.
has'sock' (-ŭk)	A small tufted cushion or footstool.
al'ma nac' (ôl'mâ-)	A book or table containing a calendar, to which other statistics are often added.
hav'oc	Devastation, ruin.
be cause' (-kôz')	Since, for the reason that.
cu ri os'i ty' (-ôs')	Inquisitiveness, desire to know; a curious object.
dis cour'age (-kŭr'âj)	To dishearten, to deject.
cal'cu late	To determine by mathematical processes; to reckon, estimate.
rec'on cile	To restore to friendship; to adjust, settle.
sanc'tion (săn'k'shŭn)	Confirmation or approval.
ca pac'i ty' (kâ-păs')	Power of receiving or containing.
re cip'ro cate	To make a return for something done or given to exchange mutually.
con'cen trate	To bring to a common center; to fix the attention.
lic'o rice' (-rīs)	A dried root, or an extract from it used in medicine.
con cil'i ate	To win over; to gain the good will of.
bis'cuit' (-kīt)	A small loaf of bread; a cracker.
cal'en dar' (-dār)	A tabular statement of the months and the days of the months of a given year.
cal'en der' (-dēr)	To press paper or cloth between rollers to make it smooth and glossy.
ex cru'ci at ing (ĕks-krōō'shī-āt-)	Very painful, agonizing.
ac com'plish	To perform; to bring to an issue of full success.
crev'ice' (-īs)	A narrow opening resulting from a split, a cleft.
cu'mu la tive	Increasing by successive additions.
car'riage' (kăr'ij)	A wheeled vehicle; manner of bearing.

## STUDY RULES 6 AND 7 ON PAGE viii

<b>fa cil'i ty</b>	Ease ; dexterity.
<b>nov'ice</b> (-is)	A beginner.
<b>con vince'</b>	To overcome by argument, to satisfy by proof.
<b>as cer tain'</b> (-êr-)	To find out, to make sure of.
<b>dec'i mal</b>	Pertaining to or founded on the number ten ; a fraction whose denominator is ten or a power of ten.
<b>re joic'ing</b>	Making joyful. An expression of gladness.
<b>tac'it</b> (täs')	Implied or indicated, but not expressed.
<b>ce're al</b>	Any edible grain.
<b>cit'i zen</b>	An inhabitant of a city or town ; one owing allegiance to a government.
<b>fal'la cy</b> (făl'ä-)	An error in reasoning ; an erroneous idea.
<b>so lic'it ed</b>	Asked earnestly, applied to for something.
<b>re cess'</b>	A short intermission ; a space formed by inden- tation, a niche.
<b>ed'i fice</b> (-fis)	A building or structure.
<b>cer tif'i cate</b> (sûr-)	A certified statement.
<b>pac'i fy</b>	To appease ; to calm.
<b>prej'u dice</b> (-öö-dīs)	A preconceived or biased opinion ; an objec- tion not founded on reason.
<b>cir'cuit</b> (sûr'kīt)	The circumference or distance around an area ; the act of going around ; a journey.
<b>e lu'ci date</b>	To make clear or manifest.
<b>so ci'e ty</b>	Fellowship, company, a body of persons con- nected by some tie.
<b>spec'i men</b>	A part of anything to show the quality of the whole.
<b>de cease'</b> (-sēs')	Death.
<b>cen'sus</b>	An official enumeration of the population of a country.
<b>aus'pi ces</b> (ôs'pī-sēs)	Patronage, protection ; omens.
<b>of fi'ci ate</b> (ö-fish'ī-)	To act as an officer in performing a duty.
<b>sa gac'i ty</b>	Acute practical judgment, shrewdness.



## STUDY RULES 6 AND 7 ON PAGE viii

an tic'i pate	To be before another in doing, to forestall ; to foresee.
in cen'tive (-tīv)	Encouragement, stimulus.
cen ten'ni al	Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary.
cel'e brate	To solemnize, to commemorate.
pref'ace	A brief explanation to the reader at the beginning of a book. To say by way of preface.
pre'cinct (-sīŋkt)	A district within certain boundaries.
def'i cit	A falling short in amount.
sin cere'	Being in reality what it appears to be, genuine.
vi cin'i ty	Region near or about.
e ma'ci ate (-shī-)	To reduce greatly in flesh.
e nun'ci ate (-sī-)	To make audible, to pronounce, to declare or proclaim.
e lic'it	To draw forth, to evoke.
cir cu la'tion (sūr-)	Act of moving round ; movement of blood in body ; the extent or amount of distribution.
as cend'	To move upward.
in'flu ence (-flōō-)	To act upon. The gradual or unseen operation of some cause.
mu'ci lage	A substance used for sticking.
re source' (-sōrs')	A source of help or supply.
an'thra cite (-thrā-)	A hard, compact variety of natural coal.
cer e mo'ni ous (-ūs)	Formal.
proc'ess	Method of operation ; series of action.
in'ci dent	A happening. Likely to befall ; naturally appertaining to or attending.
au dac'i ty (ō-dās')	Impertinence ; boldness ; assurance.
sten'cil	A thin sheet with perforations through which ink may be forced.
li'cense	Authority given to do any act ; excess of liberty. To authorize.
sim plic'i ty	Freedom from duplicity ; absence of excessive ornament.

## STUDY RULES 11 AND 12 ON PAGE viii

va'grant	One who wanders from place to place without a definite object.
length	Extent from end to end.
stag'nate	To be or become motionless ; to become impure or foul.
strong (ō)	Having great physical, moral, or intellectual power ; not easily broken.
be guile (-gīl')	To deceive or impose on, as by a false statement ; to divert or entertain.
el'e gant	Marked by finish or tasteful selection.
plague (plāg)	Anything troublesome ; an infectious disease To trouble.
reg'u lar (-lār)	According to rule ; exact.
glo'ri ous (-ūs)	Exhibiting qualities that deserve or receive glory.
fa tigue' (fā-tēg')	Physical or mental exhaustion, weariness. To tire.
neg lect' (-lēkt')	Disregard ; negligence. To omit by carelessness or design.
dig'ni ty	An office or rank ; nobleness of manner, aspect, or style.
stag'ger	To stand or walk unsteadily ; to reel.
fin'ger (fīn'gēr)	One of the four extremities of the hand other than the thumb ; to handle.
ag'i tate	To disturb or excite.
dī gest' (dī or dī)	To convert food into absorbable form ; to think over and arrange.
re'gion (-jūn)	An indefinite area ; tract.
gen'u ine (-īn)	Proceeding from the reputed source ; not false.
ge'ni al (jē'-nī-)	Kindly and sympathetic in disposition ; contributing to cheerfulness.
trag'e dy	The species of drama which deals with sad or terrible themes, as opposed to comedy ; a fatal event.
sav'age	Wild, untamed.
as suage' (ā-swāj')	To lessen or ease, as heat, pain, or grief.
ves'tige (-tīj)	A trace or visible sign of something gone.
gen'ius (jēn'yūs)	Extraordinary mental superiority ; a man of unusual mental gifts.
chal'lenge	To call or invite defiantly to a contest of any kind.

## STUDY RULES 11 AND 12 ON PAGE viii

en gross (ō)	To write in a large hand ; to monopolize
grate'ful (-fōōl)	Having a due sense of benefits received , pleasing to the senses.
con gre gate	To gather together, to assemble.
gen'er ous (-ūs)	Liberal, open-handed ; abundant.
con grat'u late	To express sympathetic pleasure on account of some happy event.
lan'guage (-gwāj)	Any means of conveying or communicating ideas ; human speech.
ir'ri gate	To supply with water by causing a stream to flow through, as in channels.
gi gan'tic (jī-)	Such as a giant might use, huge, colossal.
mea'ger (mē'gēr)	Thin, destitute of richness ; defective in quantity.
an'guish (-gwish)	Extreme pain, either of body or mind ; acute suffering.
throng	A crowd. To crowd together ; to crowd into.
gen teel'	Free from vulgarity.
vig'or ous	Exhibiting strength, powerful, energetic.
cig a rette' (-ā-rēt')	A little cigar, of finely cut tobacco rolled usually in paper.
strat'e gy	The science of projecting and directing great military movements ; the use of artifice.
dis grace'ful	Causing shame ; dishonorable, unbecoming.
san'guine (-gwīn)	Red, like blood ; ardent, confident.
vig'i lance (-lāns)	Wakefulness, watchfulness, caution.
sin'gu lar	Remarkable, uncommon, peculiar ; consisting of only one part.
e'go tism (-tīz'm)	Self-exaltation, self-praise ; vanity.
in gre'di ent	A component part of any mixture.
ex ag'ger ate	To enlarge beyond the bounds of truth by over-
(ĕg-zăj'ēr-)	statement.
ped'i gree	A register of a line of ancestors ; descent, ancestry.
pho tog'ra phy	The art of producing images on sensitized sur-
(fō-tōg'rā-fī)	faces by the chemical action of light.
pro'gram	A scheme or plan ; a brief outline of the order to be pursued in any public exercise.

<b>numb'ness</b> (nŭm')	State of being numb or insensible.
<b>suc cumb'</b> (sŭ-kŭm')	To yield, to give way.
<b>cham'ois</b> (shă'm'ī)	A small goatlike antelope ; a soft leather made from the skin of the chamois.
<b>choir</b> (kwīr)	A band of singers.
<b>chron'i cle</b> (krŏn'ī k'l)	A historical register of facts in order of their time.
<b>ep'och</b> (-ŏk)	A period of time characterized by a distinctive development ; a definite date marking the beginning of a new development.
<b>cho'rus</b> (kŏ')	A company of singers singing in concert.
<b>ad journ</b> (ă-jŭrn')	To put off, postpone, suspend.
<b>hand'some</b> (hăn'sŭm)	Agreeable to the eye, comely ; ample.
<b>Wednes'day</b> (wĕnz')	The fourth day of the week.
<b>ca tas'tro phe</b> (ká . . . fĕ)	A great misfortune, a calamity.
<b>at'mos phere</b> (-fĕr)	The mass of air surrounding the earth ; the portion of air in any locality.
<b>pam'phlet</b> (-flĕt)	A book of a few sheets of printed matter, commonly with a paper cover.
<b>phy sique'</b> (fī-zĕk')	Bodily structure or appearance ; natural constitution of a person.
<b>pho net'ic</b> (fō-)	Of or pertaining to the voice ; relating to speech sounds.
<b>graph'ic</b> (grăf')	Pertaining to the arts of painting and drawing ; clearly and vividly described.
<b>au'tumn</b> (ô'tŭm)	The third season of the year, the fall.
<b>col'umn</b> (-ŭm)	Supporting pillar ; a perpendicular set of lines in a book.
<b>con demn'</b> (-dĕm')	To pronounce sentence against ; to disapprove of or censure.
<b>sol'emn</b> (-ĕm)	Stately, serious, grave.
<b>gnaw</b> (nô)	To bite so as to wear away.
<b>cam paign'</b> (-păn')	A connected series of operations to bring about some desired result.
<b>co logne'</b> (-lŏn')	A perfumed liquid.
<b>bor'ough</b> (bŭr'ŏ)	A corporate town.
<b>fur'lough</b> (fŭr'lŏ)	Leave of absence, especially of soldiers.

re sign' (-zín')	To give up, to surrender, to relinquish ; to withdraw from an office or position.
light'ning (līt')	Flashing of light by electricity discharged from one cloud to another.
diph'thong (dīf')	A coalition of two vowels forming a compound sound.
ging'ham (-ǎm)	A kind of cotton cloth.
rhyme (rīm)	Correspondence of sounds in words ; a verse composition having correspondence of terminal sounds.
hon'es ty (ǒn')	Quality of being honest ; integrity, fairness, truthfulness.
naph'tha (nǎf'thá)	An inflammable liquid distilled from coal tar.
rhet'o ric (rēt')	The art of using language effectively.
knave (nāv)	An unscrupulous person, a rogue, a rascal.
knap'sack (nǎp')	A traveling case of canvas or leather carried on the back.
knuck'le (nūk'l)	One of the joints of the fingers.
knowl'edge (nōl'ěj)	Act or state of knowing.
balm'y (bām')	Mild ; refreshing ; aromatic.
cu pid'i ty	Greed for possession, avarice.
salm'on (sǎm'ǔn)	A species of fish.
corps (kōr)	A body of men organized or under common direction.
pneu mat'ic (nū-)	Containing or moved by air.
is'land (ī')	A tract of land surrounded by water.
a pos'tle (ǎ-pōs'tl)	One of the twelve disciples of Christ ; any person zealously advocating a cause.
bou quet' (bōō-kā')	A nosegay ; a bunch of flowers.
isth'mus (īs')	A neck of land joining two larger portions of land.
mort'gage (môr')	A pledge on property as security for the payment of a debt.
an'swer (án'sēr)	A reply to a question. To make reply.
whole'some (hōl'sǔm)	Sound, healthy.
wrin'kle (rĭn'k'l)	To pucker into folds and creases. A crease or fold.

## LESSON 13. SINGLE LONG VOWEL — SILENT E 13

### STUDY RULE 13 ON PAGE IX

<b>sphere</b> (sfēr)	Ball or globe ; social position.
<b>theme</b>	Subject on which one writes or speaks ; school composition.
<b>phrase</b> (frāz)	To express in words. A part of a sentence.
<b>cour'age</b> (kūr')	Power to meet danger or difficulties bravely.
<b>dam'age</b> (dām')	Loss or detriment due to injury or harm.
<b>di vine'</b> (dī-)	Of or relating to God ; holy, sacred.
<b>o blige'</b>	To put under obligations ; to accommodate ; to gratify.
<b>u nite'</b>	To join, to connect, to put together as one.
<b>de cide'</b>	To determine ; to end or settle.
<b>sol'i tude</b>	State of being alone ; a lonely place.
<b>dis pute'</b>	To argue ; to call in question. Controversy, debate.
<b>in ves'ti gate</b>	To examine into.
<b>pro pose'</b>	To bring forward, to state.
<b>pro vide'</b>	To look out for in advance.
<b>sur vive'</b>	To continue to exist ; to live longer than.
<b>se rene'</b>	Calm, placid, unruffled.
<b>pro'file</b>	Drawing or other representation of a side view, especially the human face ; side outline.
<b>de sire'</b>	To long for. Wish, longing.
<b>as sume'</b>	To take for granted.
<b>aus tere'</b> (ôs-)	Severe or strict in modes of judging, living, or acting ; stern.
<b>pas'ture</b> (pās'tūr)	Land under grass for grazing cattle ; grass for grazing.
<b>re tire'</b>	To withdraw ; to remove.
<b>su preme</b>	Highest in authority ; highest in degree.
<b>in cline'</b>	To lean ; to bend.
<b>e vap'o rate</b>	To turn from solid or liquid into vapor.

# 14 LESSON 14. SINGLE LONG VOWEL — SILENT *E*

## STUDY RULE 13 ON PAGE IX

<b>per'me ate</b> (pûr')	To pass through the pores of, to enter and spread through, to pervade.
<b>se vere'</b>	Strict in judgment or discipline; violent, extreme.
<b>dec'ade</b> (děk')	A period of ten years.
<b>im pede'</b>	To obstruct, to hinder.
<b>sat'ire</b>	Ridicule, irony, sarcasm. A literary composition ridiculing vice or folly.
<b>us'age</b> (ûz'āj)	Long-continued practice; custom.
<b>de scribe'</b>	To set forth in words; to mark out, to draw.
<b>junc'ture</b> (jŭnk'tŭr)	A joining; a particular or critical occasion.
<b>scrip'ture</b>	Any sacred writing.
<b>sculp'ture</b>	The art of representing objects by chiseling stone, etc.
<b>tinc'ture</b> (tĭnk')	A solution of medicinal substance in alcohol, slight quality added to anything.
<b>tra peze'</b> (trā-)	A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, one at each end.
<b>sep'a rate</b> (-ā-)	To divide, to disconnect, to part in any manner. Apart, divided from.
<b>choc'o late</b>	A preparation of roasted seeds of the cacao
<b>bev'er age</b>	Liquid for drinking.
<b>ter'mi nate</b> (tŭr')	To bound, to limit; to complete.
<b>nom'i nate</b>	To name for an office or place; appoint.
<b>lib'er ate</b>	To set free.
<b>ex treme'</b>	To the highest or a very high degree: final, radical. The utmost limit or degree.
<b>an'ec dote</b>	A detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a short story.
<b>vi'o late</b>	To do violence to; to infringe; to disregard, as a promise.
<b>tel'e scope</b>	An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.
<b>ex ter'mi nate</b> (ĕks-tŭr')	To drive out; to utterly destroy.
<b>cor rode'</b>	To eat away; to wear away.
<b>ap'er ture</b> (-tŭr)	An opening; a gap or cleft



## LESSON 15. SINGLE LONG VOWEL — SILENT E 15

### STUDY RULE 13 ON PAGE ix

es'ti mate	To form an opinion of, to gauge ; to calculate the value or amount of. A valuing or rating, an opinion.
i'so late (i')	To place in a detached situation ; to place alone.
ven'ti late	To cause fresh air to circulate through.
il lus'trate	To make clear by examples or pictures ; to provide with pictures or designs.
com'pen sate	To make up for, to make amends for.
bar ri cade' (bă-r-î-)	A fortification made in haste ; any obstruction or means of defense.
ap'pe tite	Craving ; the relish for food.
con'sum mate	To bring to completion. (a. con-sum'mate)
(-sŭ-măt)	Complete, perfect.
hur'ri cane	A gale of extreme violence.
hes'i tate (hěz')	To pause respecting action ; to be uncertain.
su'i cide	The act of taking one's own life voluntarily.
an'i mate	To inspire with energy ; to enliven. Endowed with life.
dec'o rate	To beautify, to adorn.
des'ti tute	Without means of existence ; unprovided, forsaken.
av'er age	The mean value of a number of values ; ordinary, usual. To find the mean of ; to amount to, or to be, on an average.
vin'di cate	To support or maintain as true ; to free from suspicion.
al'ti tude	Extent upward, height.
for'tu nate (fôr'tŭ-)	Coming by good luck, lucky.
ob'sti nate	Not yielding to reason, stubborn.
tol'er ate	To bear, to endure.
sub'sti tute	A person or thing put in place of another. To put something in place of.
lem on ade' (-ŭn-)	A beverage of sweetened lemon juice and water.
sac'ri fice	To give up or relinquish, especially as an offering or tribute ; to sell at a reduced price. A religious offering ; destruction or surrender of anything.
fu'mi gate	To apply smoke or vapor to, especially as a means of disinfecting.
mu'ti late	To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of ; to maim.

# 16 LESSON 16. SINGLE LONG VOWEL — SILENT E

## STUDY RULE 13 ON PAGE IX

pal'pi tate	To throb ; to bound with emotion or exertion.
des'o late	Deserted ; forsaken, comfortless ; destitute.
ker'o sene	An oil used for illuminating purposes.
pen'e trate	To enter into, to pierce.
dem'on strate	To establish beyond doubt.
re mon'strate	To plead in protest, to urge reasons in opposition.
e lim'i nate	To get rid of, to set aside, to exclude.
par tic'i pate (pär-)	To have a share in common with others.
o rig'i nate	To bring into existence ; to produce as new.
an ni'hi late (ă-nî')	To reduce to nothing.
as sim'i late	To absorb ; to make like.
im mac'u late	Without stain or blemish, undefiled.
pre dom'i nate	To have controlling influence ; to prevail ; to rule.
va'ri e gate	To mark with different colors or tints ; to diversify.
sub or'di nate (-ôr')	To place in a lower class ; to make subject. Placed in a lower class ; inferior. One lower in rank.
e lab'o rate	Wrought out with great care ; highly finished. To work out in detail.
ab'di cate	To formally give up or relinquish ; to relinquish a throne, office, or dignity.
ap pre'ci ate (-shî-)	To estimate justly ; to value ; to increase in value.
as sas'si nate	To kill by secret assault, to murder by treacherous violence.
as so'ci ate (-sô'shî-)	To combine ; to connect or place together.
a dul'ter ate (ă-)	To make impure by mixing with another substance.
al le'vi ate	To lighten or lessen, to mitigate.
de lib'er ate	To consider reasons for and against ; to take counsel. Formed or taken with deliberation.
de te'ri o rate	To grow worse.
em'pire	A group of nations or states united under a single sovereign power.

Study Review 4 on page 163.

## STUDY RULE 14 ON PAGE IX

<u>riv</u> 'et	To fasten with headed bolts of metal ; to fasten firmly.
<u>in</u> 'ter val	Space of time between any two points or events.
<u>lin</u> 'en	Thread or cloth made of flax.
<u>chef</u> (shĕf)	A head cook.
<u>la</u> 'bel	A slip of paper affixed to anything to indicate contents, ownership, etc. To affix a label.
<u>per</u> 'il	Danger, risk, hazard.
<u>fer</u> 'tile (fŭr'tĭl)	Fruitful, able to produce abundantly.
<u>frag</u> 'ile (frāj'ĭl)	Easily broken ; frail.
<u>hos</u> 'tile (-tĭl)	Unfriendly ; antagonistic ; showing ill will.
<u>u</u> ten'sil	An implement or vessel for domestic use.
<u>ca</u> det' (kă-)	A pupil of a normal or military school.
<u>hap</u> 'pen	To occur by chance ; to come to pass.
<u>ho</u> tel'	A house for entertaining travelers.
<u>pan</u> 'el	A sunken compartment with raised margins in a ceiling, wainscoting, etc. ; a complete jury.
<u>frol</u> 'ic	To play wild pranks ; to make merry. A prank ; a merrymaking.
<u>frig</u> 'id (frĭj')	Very cold.
<u>fam</u> 'ine (-ĭn)	General scarcity of food ; extreme scarcity of something.
<u>doz</u> 'en (dŭz'n)	Twelve.
<u>pro</u> pel'	To impel forward or onward by applied force.
<u>stu</u> 'pid	Slow witted, very dull.
<u>rel</u> 'ic	That which remains or is left ; anything valued as a memorial of persons, events, etc.
<u>fab</u> 'ric	Any cloth that is woven or knit from fibers.
<u>tun</u> 'nel	A passageway under the surface.
<u>sum</u> 'mit	The top, the highest point.
<u>o</u> 'di um	State or fact of being hated.

## STUDY RULE 14 ON PAGE ix

shov'el (shŭv')	A broad scoop with handle. for lifting dirt, coal, etc. To take up and throw with a shovel.
ur'chin (ŭr')	A pert or roguish child, usually a boy.
nov'el	New, unusual. A work of fiction, a romance.
eth'ics	The science of moral duty.
lim'it	That which terminates or confines; the full extent. To set bounds for.
toi'let	Act of dressing; attire, dress.
ves'sel	A hollow utensil for holding anything; a boat.
wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm)	Ability to judge soundly; learning, and capacity to use it.
mas'sive (-ĭv)	Heavy, weighty, consisting of a large mass.
scoun'drel	A worthless fellow; a rascal.
traf'fic	Commerce, trade, the interchange of goods.
car'et (kär')	A mark (^) used by writers to indicate something to be inserted.
fools'cap (fŏolz')	Paper for writing or printing — 13 × 16 inches, folded to make a page 8 × 13 inches.
lau'rel (lô')	An evergreen shrub.
pul'pit (pŏol')	An elevated desk or platform for a preacher or orator.
a bu'sive (-sĭv)	Using insulting words or other forms of ill-treatment; insulting.
sel'dom (-dŭm)	Rarely, not often.
trow'el	A scooplke gardening instrument.
splen'did	Excellent; resplendent.
spite'ful (-fŏol)	Filled with or showing spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure.
il lu'sive (-sĭv)	Deceptive, false.
squir'rel (sqwŭr')	A small animal.
in her'it	To acquire by inheritance.
par'al lel	Running side by side, in all parts equidistant.
de pos'it (-pŏz')	Money placed in a bank for safe-keeping or as a security. To lodge for safe-keeping; to lay down.

## STUDY RULE 14 ON PAGE ix

<b>de vel'op</b>	To unfold gradually, to evolve.
<b>en am'el</b> (ĕn-ăm')	A smooth glossy surface finish ; the outer covering of the teeth.
<b>fa nat'ic</b> (fă-)	Excessively enthusiastic, especially on religious subjects. A person having such enthusiasm.
<b>im plic'it</b> (-plīs')	Tacitly comprised, involved in the nature of something but not shown ; trusting without reserve.
<b>lu'na tic</b> (lū'nă-)	Insane, mad. An insane person.
<b>max'i mum</b> (măk'si-)	The greatest quantity attainable in a given case.
<b>min'i mum</b>	The least quantity possible in a given case.
<b>ex am'ine</b> (ĕg-zăm'in)	To inspect carefully ; to investigate ; to scrutinize.
<b>the'a ter</b> (-ă-tēr)	An edifice for dramatic performances.
<b>er rat'ic</b>	Irregular ; changeable ; having no certain course.
<b>in trin'sic</b>	Inherent, essential.
<b>mag net'ic</b>	Possessing the properties of the magnet ; exerting a moral attractive force.
<b>de ter'mine</b>	To come to a decision.
<b>mon'o gram</b> (-tŭr'mĭn)	Character consisting of two or more letters combined or interwoven.
<b>pro hib'it</b> (-hīb')	To prevent ; to forbid ; to debar.
<b>sar cas'tic</b> (săr-)	Scornfully severe, taunting, satirical.
<b>satch'el</b> (săch')	Hand bag ; small bag for carrying papers, etc.
<b>stim'u lus</b>	A goad, an incentive.
<b>vet'er an</b>	Experienced ; old in service, especially in military life.
<b>im ag'ine</b> (ĭ-măj'in)	To form a notion or mental picture of ; to conceive ; to suppose or think to be ; to fancy.
<b>syn op'sis</b>	A general view of a whole ; an abstract or summary.
<b>gar'ri son</b> (-s'n)	The body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town.
<b>ver ba'tim</b>	Word for word, in the same words.
<b>o a'sis</b> (ō-ă or ō'ă-)	A fertile spot in a waste or desert.
<b>com par'i son</b> (-sŭn)	An examination of two or more objects with the view of discovering the resemblances or differences.

## STUDY RULES 14 AND 15 ON PAGE ix

<u>cab'i net</u>	A small room ; a closet ; a private room for consultation ; a piece of furniture with drawers.
<u>def'i nite</u> (-ĭt)	Fixed, having certain limits ; exact.
<u>sys tem at'ic</u>	Methodical ; proceeding according to method.
<u>fa'vor ite</u> (-ĭt)	A person or thing preferred above others. Favored, preferred.
<u>en er get'ic</u>	Active ; operating with vigor.
<u>me trop'o lis</u>	The chief city of a country or state.
<u>op'po site</u> (-zĭt)	Facing, set over against ; contrary.
<u>sen sa'tion al</u>	Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest ; melodramatic, emotional.
<u>prom'ise</u> (-ĭs)	To engage to do. A declaration, binding one to do or not to do some specified act.
<u>ma te'ri al</u>	Substance or parts of which anything is composed ; data. Pertaining to or composed of matter ; substantial ; of consequence.
<u>priv'i lege</u> (-lēj)	A peculiar benefit, favor, or advantage.
<u>ap pa ra'tus</u> (-ā-rā')	A collection or set of implements ; any complex appliance.
<u>pa ren'the sis</u> (pā-)	A word, phrase, or sentence inserted in a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it ; one of the curved lines which inclose such parenthesis. A word or phrase. [ <i>pl.</i> parentheses (sēs).]
<u>prim'i tive</u> (-tĭv)	Pertaining to beginning or origin ; characterized by the manner, etc., of an early time.
<u>en thu si as'tic</u> (-zĭ-)	Passionate in devotion to a belief or principle.
<u>pen'du lum</u> (-dŭ-)	A suspended body which swings to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum.
<u>ba rom'e ter</u> (bā-)	An instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere.
<u>com par'a tive</u> (-ā-tĭv)	Relative, estimated by comparison.
<u>guile</u> (gĭl)	Crafty cunning, deceit.
<u>al though'</u> (ōl-thō')	Supposing that, notwithstanding.
<u>straight</u> (strāt)	Having an invariable direction ; not curved.
<u>in crease'</u> (ĭn krēs')	To become greater in size or quantity ; to grow. ( <i>n.</i> in'crease) Act of increasing.
<u>peo'ple</u> (pē'p'l)	A race, tribe, or the members of a community . persons.
<u>nui'sance</u> (nū'sāns)	Anything which annoys or gives trouble.
<u>suit'a ble</u> (sūt'ā-b'l)	Fitting, proper.

## LESSON 21. RETAINING *E* BEFORE CONSONANT 21

### STUDY RULE 16 ON PAGE ix

<b>sense'less</b>	Stupid ; unconscious.
<b>hate'ful</b> (-fōl)	Full of hate ; exciting aversion.
<b>a muse'ment</b> (â-mûz)	Entertainment, distraction, diversion.
<b>lame'ness</b>	State of being lame or limping.
<b>like'ness</b>	Resemblance.
<b>pale'ness</b>	A sickly whiteness ; lack of color or luster.
<b>ag gres'sive ness</b>	Spirit of unjust hostility or attack.
<b>blame'less</b>	Free from blame or fault.
<b>shame'less</b>	Wanting modesty, brazen-faced.
<b>waste'ful</b> (-fōl)	Destructive ; squandering or expending in a needless manner.
<b>force'ful</b> (fōrs'fōl)	Mighty ; effective ; violent.
<b>en gage'ment</b>	An appointment.
<b>in duce'ment</b>	Any motive that leads one to act.
<b>in fringe'ment</b> (-frīnj')	Breach, violation, nonfulfillment.
<b>dis burse'ment</b> (-bŭrs')	Act of disbursing ; a paying out.
<b>com plete'ly</b>	Fully, wholly.
<b>an nounce'ment</b>	Act of announcing ; publication.
<b>ar range'ment</b> (-rānj')	Act of putting in orderly condition.
<b>pos'i tive ly</b> (-tīv-)	In an absolute manner.
<b>in'ti mate ly</b>	Familiarly.
<b>pur'pose ly</b> (pŭr'pŭs-)	Intentionally, with purpose or design.
<b>del'i cate ly</b>	Tenderly, pleasantly.
<b>im me'di ate ly</b>	At once, without interval of time or delay.
<b>in'tri cate ly</b>	In a complex or involved manner.
<b>praise'wor thy</b> (prāz'wŭr-thŭ)	Commendable, laudable.



## 22 LESSON 22. DROPPING *E* BEFORE VOWEL

### STUDY RULE 17 ON PAGE ix

cur'a ble (kūr'ā-b'l)	Capable of being healed or remedied.
gaug'ing (gāj')	Measuring ; estimating.
hop'ing (hōp')	Cherishing a desire or expectation.
spong'ing (spŭn'jīng)	Cleansing or wiping with a sponge ; getting by imposition without cost.
cas'ing (kās')	Covering or protecting as with a case. An outside covering ; an inclosing frame.
griev'ance (grēv')	Cause of complaint ; affliction.
ro'guish (rō'gīsh)	Pleasantly mischievous.
guid'ance (gīd')	Direction ; the act or result of guiding.
ar'gu ing (ār')	Debating, disputing.
con fin'ing (-fīn')	Restraining within limits ; imprisoning.
us'a ble (ūz'ā-b'l)	Capable of being utilized.
no'ta ble (-tā-b'l)	Remarkable, worthy of notice.
en su'ing	Following ; resulting.
ar riv'al (-rīv')	The act of coming ; the attainment or reaching of a place or object.
in volv'ing	Complicating ; connecting with something as a natural consequence ; implying.
res'cu ing	Freeing or delivering from confinement, violence, or danger.
de sir'ous (-zīr'ūs)	Eagerly wishing ; covetous.
in clos'ing (-klōz')	Shutting in or enveloping ; enclosing.
ob serv'ance (-zŭr'vāns)	An observing or noticing with attention ; keeping or heeding, as a rule or rite ; compliance, as with a custom, law, duty, or ceremony.
ar rang'ing (-rān'jīng)	Putting in proper order ; adjusting.
in sur'ance (-shōōr')	The act or system of insuring against loss.
as sur'ance (-shōōr')	That which is designed to give confidence ; self-confidence ; excess of boldness ; insurance.
blam'a ble (blām'ā-)	Deserving of censure ; faulty.
ap prov'al (-prōōv')	Approbation, sanction.
em brac'ing (-brās')	Clasping, hugging ; including, comprising.

## LESSON 23. DROPPING E BEFORE VOWEL 23

### STUDY RULE 17 ON PAGE ix

as sem'blage (-blāj)	Collection of individuals, an aggregation.
in quir'ing (-kwīr')	Asking about, investigating ; investigative.
prac'tic ing	Performing often ; following a profession.
ad vis'a ble (-vīz'ā-)	Proper to be advised, prudent, expedient.
de bat'a ble (-bāt')	Disputable, open to question.
ex cit'a ble (ĕk-sīt')	Easily stirred up or stimulated.
in cur'a ble (-kūr')	Not admitting of remedy or correction.
val'u a ble	Precious, of considerable worth.
ad'mi ra ble	Excellent, deserving the highest praise.
ex cus'a ble (-kūz')	Pardonable, capable of being excused.
im'i ta tor (-tēr)	One who mimics or copies.
leg'is la ture (-tūr)	The board of persons in a state having power to make, alter, and repeal laws.
pur'chas a ble	Capable of being acquired for a price.
sep'a rat ing (-ā-rāt-)	Dividing from another or others.
per se ver'ance (-vēr')	Persistence, constancy in purpose or action.
con den sa'tion	The act, process, or state of compressing or being compressed into a smaller compass.
dis solv'ing (dī-zōlv')	Causing to pass into solution , becoming fluid ; breaking up, as an assembly.
sal u ta'tion	A greeting.
in dis pen'sa ble	Absolutely necessary.
rec'on cil a ble (-sīl-)	Capable of being adjusted, or made consistent ; capable of being restored to friendship.
re stor'ing (-stōr')	Putting back into existence, reviving ; replac- ing, renewing.
man u fac'tur ing (-tūr-)	Making articles for use by working on or com- bining material.
col le'gi ate	Pertaining to a college.
de sir a bil i ty (-zīr-ā-)	Worthiness of being desired or wished for.
in i'ti a to ry (-īsh'ī-ā-)	Introductory.

## 24 LESSON 24. DROPPING AND RETAINING E

STUDY RULE 18 AND EXCEPTIONS TO RULES 16 AND 17 ON PAGE ix

<b>ad van ta geous</b> (-jǔs)	Profitable, useful, beneficial.
<b>cou ra'geous</b> (kǔ rā')	Gallant, brave, bold.
<b>out ra'geous</b>	Violent ; exceeding the limits of right, reason, or decency.
<b>change'a ble</b> (chān'já-)	Subject to change ; inconsistent.
<b>no'tice a ble</b> (-tīs-)	Capable of being observed ; conspicuous.
<b>a gree'a ble</b> (á-grē'á-)	Pleasing ; willing ; conformable.
<b>charge'a ble</b> (chǎr'já)	Liable to be charged or laid upon.
<b>serv'ice a ble</b> (sâr'vīs-)	Helpful, useful to any end.
<b>man'age a ble</b>	Governable, submitting to control.
<b>peace'a ble</b> (pēs')	Quiet, being at peace or rest, not quarrelsome.
<b>mar'riage a ble</b> (-ij-)	Fit for, or capable of, marriage.
<b>dye'ing</b>	Fixing coloring matter permanently in the fibers of materials. The process of coloring.
<b>hoe'ing</b> (hō')	Digging with a hoe.
<b>see'ing</b>	Perceiving by the eye, beholding.
<b>shoe'ing</b> (shōō')	The act or process of putting on shoes.
<b>ar'gu ment</b> (ār')	The process of reasoning ; a reason or reasons offered in proof ; theme, subject matter.
<b>du'ly</b> (dū'ly)	Fit or proper manner.
<b>tru'ly</b> (trōō)	In fact or in truth ; sincerely.
<b>whol'ly</b> (hōl')	Completely, entirely.
<b>a bridg'ment</b> (-brīj')	Abbreviation, shortening, reduction.
<b>judg'ment</b> (jǔj')	Opinion or decision.
<b>lodg'ment</b> (lōj')	The act of depositing or coming to rest ; the state of resting in a place.
<b>ac knowl'edg ment</b> (-nōl'ěj-)	Admission, avowal, confession ; expression of thanks.
<b>mile'age</b>	An allowance for traveling expenses at a cer- tain rate per mile ; aggregate distance in miles ; a charge per mile.
<b>singe ing</b> (sîn'jǐng)	Scorching, burning the surface or ends.

Study Review 6 on page 164.

STUDY RULE 19 ON PAGE ix

<b>im pelled'</b> (-pěld')	Forced to action.
<b>beg'gar</b> (-ěr)	One who asks alms.
<b>re ferred'</b> (-fûrd')	Sent or directed to another person or authority.
<b>ref'er ence</b>	A specific direction of the attention, as a reference to a book or passage; a written statement of the qualifications of another.
<b>pre ferred'</b> (-fûrd')	Liked better, selected; set above something else in estimation or favor.
<b>pref'er ence</b>	The act of preferring; that which is preferred.
<b>pref'er a ble</b>	More desirable.
<b>job'ber</b>	One who purchases of importers or manufacturers in order to sell to retailers.
<b>be gin'ning</b>	The commencement of an action.
<b>plan'ning</b>	Designing; scheming; devising.
<b>ad mit'ting</b>	Conceding as true, acknowledging; permitting to enter.
<b>per mit'ted</b>	Granted, allowed.
<b>com mit'ted</b>	Intrusted, handed over; done.
<b>cha grined'</b>	Mortified, vexed.
(shă-grînd')	
<b>de ferred'</b> (fûrd')	Put off, postponed; yielded, submitted to the opinion of another.
<b>def'er ence</b>	A yielding of judgment from respect to another.
<b>drug'gist</b>	A pharmacist, one who deals in drugs.
<b>hot'test</b>	In the highest degree hot.
<b>re cur'rence</b>	The act of returning repeatedly or coming again to mind.
<b>o mit'ted</b>	Left out; unmentioned.
<b>grin'ning</b>	Smiling broadly.
<b>wrap'per</b> (răp')	That in which anything is inclosed; a loose outer garment.
<b>sin'ner</b>	One who does wrong.
<b>shop'per</b>	One who visits retail stores for purchasing or inspecting goods.
<b>thin'ner</b>	Having less thickness.

## 26 LESSON 26. DOUBLING CONSONANTS

### STUDY RULE 19 ON PAGE ix

trimmed (trɪmd)	Made orderly ; decorated or ornamented.
bag'gage (-ʒj)	The trunks, valises, etc., which one carries along with him on a journey.
ex pel'ling (ěks-)	Driving out, ejecting.
trans ferred' (fũrd')	Removed from one place to another.
<u>trans fer'a ble</u>	Capable of being transferred.
for get'ting	Losing remembrance of ; neglecting.
for got'ten	Lost remembrance of.
for get'ta ble	Capable of being forgotten.
whip'ping (hwɪp'-)	Striking with a lash, whip, or rod ; beating.
swim'ming	Moving progressively in water by motions of hands and feet ; dizziness.
spin'ning	Drawing out and twisting into threads.
blot'ting	Canceling, effacing, obliterating ; using a blotter.
dun'ning	Demanding payment of a debt.
run'ning	Moving swiftly.
shipped (shɪpt)	Sent or forwarded by any mode of transportation.
rubbed (rũbd)	Scoured, polished, smoothed.
blurred (blũrd)	Made indistinct, obscured.
re gret'ted	Remembered with sorrow.
un fit'ted	Made unsuitable ; not prepared or adapted.
rid'dance	A cleaning up or out ; the act of ridding or freeing.
oc cur'rence	The act of happening ; an incident.
in'fer ence (ɪn'fěr-)	The act of drawing a conclusion from premises ; a conclusion so drawn.
<u>in fer'a ble</u> (-fũr')	Capable of being inferred.
com pel'ling	Forcing to yield, coercing.
for hid'ding	Prohibiting.

STUDY RULES 19 AND 20 *a* ON PAGES IX AND X

<b>hag'gard</b> (-árd)	Wasted, gaunt.
<b>stepped</b> (stěpt)	Walked, gone on foot.
<b>grabbed</b> (gräbd)	Seized, clutched, snatched.
<b>ton'nage</b> (tűn')	The freight-carrying capacity of a vessel.
<b>gas'e ous</b> (-űs)	In the form of gas ; lacking substance or solidity.
<b>gas'i fy</b> (-fi)	To convert into gas.
<b>con cur'rence</b>	Union ; joint action ; assent.
<b>ac quit'tal</b>	A setting free from a charge by verdict of jury.
<b>re pel'lent</b>	Causing aversion. That which repels.
<b>war'rior</b> (wôr'yěr)	A man engaged in war, a soldier.
<b>sub mit'ted</b>	Yielded, resigned ; put forward as an opinion.
<b>re bel'lious</b> (-yűs)	Disposed to resist lawful authority.
<b>con trol'ler</b> (-tről')	A public officer who oversees and verifies the accounts of subordinate officials ; any device for controlling a circuit or system.
<b>an nul'ling</b>	Obliterating ; reducing to nothing ; abolishing.
<b>dis pelled'</b> (-pěld')	Driven away.
<b>e quipped'</b> (-kwipt')	Fitted out.
<b>in ter mit'tent</b>	Coming and going at intervals.
<b>brag'gart</b> (-árt)	A boaster.
<b>ex'cel lent</b> (ěk')	Superior, very good, near the standard or model.
<b>a void'a ble</b> (ă-void')	Capable of being avoided or escaped.
<b>de feat'ed</b> (-fět')	Frustrated ; checked ; overcome.
<b>con cealed'</b> (-sěld')	Hidden.
<b>boor'ish</b> (bōor')	Uncultured ; awkward.
<b>pas'sion ate</b>	Ardent in feeling or desire ; easily moved.
(păsh'űn-)	

## 28 LESSON 28. CONSONANTS NOT DOUBLED

### STUDY RULE 20 ON PAGE X

ben'e fit ed	Helped, profited.
dif'fer ence	Unlikeness, dissimilarity ; disagreement, dissension.
le gal'i ty	Conformity to law, lawfulness.
lim'it ed	Confined within bounds ; restricted ; narrow.
can'cele'd (-sēld)	Marked out or defaced : annulled, revoked.
con'fer ence	The act of consulting together ; interchange of views.
dan'ger ous (dān')	Full of risk ; perilous, hazardous ; likely to harm.
mar'vel ous (mār')	Astonishing, causing wonder.
of'fered (-ērd)	Proposed, suggested ; presented for acceptance or rejection.
prof'fered (-ērd)	Offered for acceptance.
trav'el er	One who travels.
<u>me tal'lic</u>	Resembling, pertaining to or consisting of metal.
poi'son ous (-z'n-ŭs)	Noxious, venomous, malignant.
<u>tran quil'li ty</u> (-kwil')	Calmness, composure.
pru den'tial (prōō-dēn'shāl)	Of or pertaining to sagacity or caution ; exercising prudence ; advisory.
mo lest'ed	Annoyed, disturbed.
ob ject'ed	Offered reasons against ; opposed ; offered in opposition.
de sert'ing (-zŭrt')	Abandoning, forsaking.
in vent'or (-ēr)	One who finds out or devises something new, as an appliance.
de tach'a ble	Capable of being separated.
re strict'ed	Limited or confined ; repressed.
per form'er (pŭr-fŏr'mēr)	One who performs, a worker, a doer.
dis tin'guished (-tŭn'gwisht)	Marked or individualized ; illustrious.
<u>hum'bugged</u> (-bŭgd)	Hoaxed, deceived or misled.
<u>zig'zagged</u> (-zāgd)	Formed with short sharp turns, bent from side to side.

Study Review 7 on page 165.



## STUDY RULE 21 ON PAGE X

<b>chief</b>	The leader of a body of men. Highest in office or rank ; principal in any quality or action.
<b>grief</b>	Mental suffering following affliction.
<b>shriek</b>	To utter a shrill cry.
<b>priest</b>	A clergyman.
<b>de ceive'</b>	To lead into error, to impose upon.
<b>a chieve' (d-)</b>	To accomplish, to perform.
<b>con ceive'</b>	To imagine ; to understand ; to take into one's mind.
<b><u>ei'ther</u></b>	One of two. A disjunctive connective.
<b>field</b>	A piece of land put to special use ; a sphere or range of activity.
<b>thief</b>	One who steals.
<b>de ceit'</b>	Fraud, trickery ; attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error.
<b>yield</b>	To give way to, to submit ; to surrender.
<b>ag grieve'</b>	To give pain or sorrow to ; to afflict.
<b><u>lei'sure</u> (-zhūr)</b>	Freedom from occupation or business.
<b>be lieve'</b>	To have faith or confidence ; to think ; to judge.
<b>re ceive'</b>	To take in, to come into possession of.
<b>re lieve'</b>	To alleviate, mitigate, ease.
<b><u>spe'cies</u> (spē'shēz)</b>	A sort, kind, or variety.
<b>be siege'</b>	To surround with armed forces, to lay siege to.
<b>per ceive'</b>	To comprehend ; to obtain knowledge of through the senses.
<b>grieve</b>	To occasion grief to, to make sorrowful ; to feel or show sorrow.
<b><u>fin an cier'</u> (fīn-)</b>	One skilled in money matters.
<b>siege</b>	The sitting down of an army around a fortified place to compel its surrender ; a continued attempt to gain possession.
<b><u>nei'ther</u></b>	Not the one nor the other ; not either.
<b>fron'tier</b>	That part of a country facing another country ; border.

## STUDY RULES 21 AND 22 ON PAGE X

<b>reign</b> (rān)	To rule or govern.
<b>rein</b> (ā)	A strap of a bridle for governing a horse or other animal.
<b>seine</b> (ā)	A large net for fishing. To catch fish with a seine.
<b>se'ries</b> (ē)	A number of things standing in order and connected by a like relation ; a sequence.
<b>wield</b> (ē)	To control, to sway ; to manage, to use.
<b>weird</b> (ē)	Uncanny.
<b>skein</b> (ā)	A fixed length of yarn doubled and knotted.
<b>feign</b> (fān)	To pretend.
<b>sleigh</b> (slā)	A vehicle on runners for transportation on ice.
<b>pierce</b> (ē)	To thrust into or through ; to penetrate.
<b>seize</b> (ē)	To lay hold of forcibly ; to take possession of by force.
<b>hei'nous</b> (hā'nūs)	Hateful, odious, flagrant.
<b>niece</b> (ē)	The daughter of one's brother or sister.
<b>veil</b> (ā)	A piece of stuff worn to hide or protect the face ; a cover. To cover with a veil.
<b>vein</b> (ā)	One of the vessels which conveys the blood back to the heart ; a crack in rock filled with mineral matter.
<b>shield</b> (ē)	A piece of defensive armor carried on the arm ; any protection. To cover or defend.
<b>weight</b> (ā)	Mass or heaviness.
<b>re prieve'</b> (ē)	To delay the punishment of. A temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence.
<b>freight</b> (ā)	Lading or cargo ; that with which anything is laden for transportation.
<b>eighth</b> (ā)	One of eight equal parts.
<b>neigh'bor</b> (nā'bēr)	A person who lives near another.
<b>o bei'sance</b> (ā)	A bending of the body as a token of respect ; deference.
<b>tierce</b> (tērs)	A cask containing forty-two wine gallons.
<b>brig'a dier</b> (ē)	One in command of a brigade.
<b>piece</b> (ē)	A fragment or part separated from the whole in any manner ; a definite quantity or portion. To put together ; to repair.

## STUDY RULES 21, 22, AND 23 ON PAGE X

<b>al'ien</b> (āl'yě'n)	Strange; wholly different in nature. One owing allegiance to another state.
<b>heir</b> (âr)	One who inherits property after the death of its owner.
<b>their</b> (thâr)	Of them, belonging to them.
<b>chan de lier'</b> (shǎn-dě-)	A frame with branches for holding lights.
<b>fierce</b> (fêrs)	Furious, violent, savage.
<b>a dieu'</b> (â-dû')	Farewell
<b>friend</b> (ě)	An intimate associate; one not a foe or an enemy.
<b>hand'ker chief</b> (hǎn'kêr-chîf)	A piece of cloth carried for wiping the face or nose.
<b>hy'gi ene</b> (hî'jî-ě'n)	The science of the preservation of health.
<b>de fi'cient</b> (-fîsh'ěnt)	Incomplete, imperfect
<b>ef fi'cient</b>	Capable of producing desired results.
<b>suf fi'cient</b>	Adequate to wants, enough.
<b>pro fi'cient</b>	Well advanced in any occupation or study; skillful, competent.
<b>heif'er</b> (hěf')	A young cow.
<b>height</b> (hît)	Distance upwards.
<b>con ven'ient</b> (-yěnt)	Adapted to one's comfort or ready use, handy.
<b>an'cient</b> (ān'shěnt)	Belonging to a remote period of time.
<b>dis o be'di ent</b>	Refusing to obey, doing what is prohibited, intractable.
<b>gla'cier</b> (glā'shěr)	A body of ice, formed in a region of perpetual snow, moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley.
<b>gla'zier</b> (-zhěr)	One whose business it is to set glass in window frames, etc.
<b>re view'</b> (-vū')	To go over or examine critically. An examination or inspection; a critical essay; a periodical.
<b>quo'tient</b> (kwō'shěnt)	The number resulting from the division of one number by another.
<b>for'eign</b> (fôr'in)	Belonging to another country.
<b>for'feit</b> (fôr'fit)	To lose the right to by crime or fault.
<b>coun'ter feit</b> (-fit)	To imitate or make a copy of; to make counterfeits. An imitation intended to deceive.

## STUDY RULES 21, 22, AND 23 ON PAGE X

lieu (lū)	Place, stead; especially in the phrase "in lieu of."
lieu ten'ant (lū-)	A substitute for another in performance of any duty; a commissioned officer below captain.
mis'chief (-chĭf)	Annoying or vexatious action on the part of a person; a prank.
mis'chie vous (-chĭ-)	Inclined to cause petty injury or annoyance to others.
sleight (slīt)	Skill, cunning.
Fah'ren heit (fä'rĕn-hĭt)	The name given to a thermometer, the freezing point on which is marked at 32°.
ka lei'do scope (kā-lĭ')	An optical instrument exhibiting an endless variety of colored forms.
seis'mic (sĭs'mĭk)	Belonging or pertaining to an earthquake.
pa'tient (-shĕnt)	A person under medical or surgical treatment; undergoing pain, toil, etc., without complaint.
pa'tience (-shĕns)	The power of suffering, waiting, etc., with calmness and fortitude.
liege (lēj)	Loyal, faithful. A lord to whom service is due.
mien (ē)	Manner, demeanor, appearance.
re ceipt' (-sĕt')	The act of receiving; a return acknowledgment of anything received.
ceil'ing (sĕl')	The covering of a room; the surface opposite to the floor.
sov'er eign (-ĭn)	Highest in power, chief. A ruler.
prai'rie (prā'rĕ)	A meadow of grass land.
mis con ceive'	To interpret wrongly.
lie (ĭ)	The intentional statement of an untruth. To lie or put oneself in a recumbent position; to be situated.
sol'dier (sōl'jĕr)	One in the service of an army; a man engaged in military service.
fiend'ish (fĕnd')	Wicked, cruel, malicious.
sieve (sĭv)	A vessel with bottom of woven wire to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse.
re trieve' (-trĕv')	To recover, to restore, to repair.
tran'sient (-shĕnt)	Of short duration, not permanent.
sa'li ent (-lĭ-ĕnt)	Standing out prominently, conspicuous, striking, noticeable.
sur'feit (sūr'fĭt)	Excess.

## STUDY RULE 24 ON PAGE X

<b>beau'ti ful</b> (bū')	Possessing qualities which charm and delight the senses ; lovely.
<b>mer'ci ful</b> (mûr')	Full of mercy, compassionate, tender-hearted.
<b>pen'ni less</b>	Without a penny ; extremely poor.
<b>hap'pi ness</b>	Conscious enjoyment of good fortune ; contentment.
<b>busi'ness</b> (bîz')	Regular occupation, work, profession ; something to be transacted ; affair.
<b>clean'li ness</b> (klĕn')	The state of being cleanly ; neatness of person.
<b>heav'i er</b> (hĕv')	Of more weight.
<b>plen'ti ful</b>	Abundant.
<b>fan'ci ful</b>	Full of fancy ; unreal, imaginary.
<b>bur'i al</b> (bĕr')	The act of burying ; interment.
<b>com mod'i ties</b>	Goods, wares, merchandise.
<b>par'ti san</b> (pār'tî-zăn)	An adherent to a party or faction.
<b>qual'i fied</b> (kwŏl'î fid)	Competent, equipped, fit, capable.
<b>wea'ri ness</b> (wĕ')	Fatigue, tiredness.
<b>mod'i fy ing</b> (-fî-)	Changing slightly in form, varying ; qualifying or restricting.
<b>stud'y ing</b>	Applying the mind to the acquisition of knowledge ; devoting one's thoughts to a subject ; pondering.
<b>beau'te ous</b> (bū')	Full of beauty or charm.
<b>plen'te ous</b>	Abundant, copious, plentiful.
<b>shy'ness</b>	The state of being shy or modest ; timidity.
<b>wry'ness</b> (rî')	The state or quality of being twisted or distorted.
<u><b>dri'er</b></u>	Anything which expels or absorbs moisture. Having less moisture.
<b>la'dy ship</b>	The rank or position of a lady.
<b>ba'by hood</b>	The state of being a baby.
<u><b>live'li hood</b></u>	Means of living, sustenance.
<b>cit'y like</b> (sît')	Like a city, similar to a city.

## STUDY RULES 25 AND 26 ON PAGE X

<b>an noy'ance</b>	The act of vexing or teasing ; anything which annoys.
<b>be tray'al</b> (-trā')	The act of betraying or violating confidence.
<b>joy'ful</b>	Full of joy, very glad.
<b>buoy'ant</b> (boi')	Having the quality of rising or floating in fluid ; lighthearted.
<b>val'leys</b> (-īz)	Tracts of land situated between ranges of hills or mountains.
<b>en joy'a ble</b>	Conducive to pleasure, pleasant.
<b>de stroy'er</b>	Any person or thing that demolishes, ruins, or annihilates.
<b>gray'ish</b> (grā')	Of a gray color.
<b>sur vey'or</b> (-vā'ēr)	One who surveys ; one whose business it is to measure land.
<b>o bey'ing</b> (-bā')	Executing the commands of, complying with the orders of.
<b>buy'ing</b> (bī')	Acquiring property by giving an accepted price therefore, purchasing.
<b>at tor'neys</b> (-tūr'nīz)	Persons legally authorized to act for others ; lawyers.
<b>dai'ly</b> (dā')	Done or occurring every day.
<b>paid</b> (pād)	Discharged, as a debt ; compensated.
<b>ac cede'</b> (āk-sēd')	To agree, to assent.
<b>con cede'</b>	To surrender, to grant, to allow.
<b>in ter cede'</b>	To mediate, to act, to reconcile, to interpose.
<b>pre cede'</b>	To go before ; to introduce or preface.
<b>ex ceed'</b>	To pass beyond the limit or measure of ; to surpass.
<b>suc ceed'</b>	To follow in order ; to be successful.
<b>pro ceed'</b>	To go onward, to advance.
<b>pro ce'dure</b> (-sē'dūr)	Manner of proceeding ; process ; conduct.
<b>re cede'</b>	To move back, to retreat, to withdraw.
<b>se cede'</b>	To withdraw from association or fellowship.
<b><u>su per sede'</u></b>	To come to take the place of ; to put another in the place of ; to set aside or render null and void.

## STUDY RULE 27 ON PAGE xi

<u>pul'ver ize</u> (-vēr-)	To reduce to a fine powder or dust.
<u>civ'i lize</u>	To reclaim from a savage state.
<u>crit'i cize</u>	To examine as a critic ; to censure.
<u>mo nop'o lize</u>	To have exclusive possession of ; to engross the whole of.
<u>ad'ver tise</u> (-vēr-)	To announce publicly ; to notify.
<u>de vise'</u>	To contrive, to invent, to plan ; to give by will.
<u>re vise'</u>	To review and amend.
<u>mod'ern ize</u>	To render modern ; to adapt to present conditions.
<u>rec'og nize</u> (rěk')	To acknowledge formally ; to know again.
<u>dram'a tize</u>	To make into a drama or play.
<u>e con'o mize</u>	To manage with care ; to utilize to the best advantage.
<u>a rise'</u>	To come up, to issue, to spring.
<u>guise</u> (gīz)	Fashion, appearance ; cover.
<u>cap size'</u>	To upset or overturn, as a boat.
<u>ex'er cise</u> (ěk'sěr-)	To put in action ; to employ actively ; to make anxious.
<u>hyp'no tize</u>	To induce a sleep-like condition in which the subject is susceptible to suggestion.
<u>i'tem ize</u>	To state by particulars.
<u>ad vise'</u>	To give advice to ; to warn ; to apprise. (See <i>advice</i> , Lesson 37.)
<u>sur mise'</u>	To conjecture, to suspect. A conjecture.
<u>sur prise'</u>	To take unawares.
<u>mem'o rize</u>	To commit to memory, to learn by heart.
<u>au'thor ize</u> (ô'thōr-)	To empower ; to make legal ; to give the right to act.
<u>re'al ize</u>	To make real ; to accomplish, to achieve ; to come to a full comprehension of.
<u>u'ti lize</u>	To make use of.
<u>em'pha size</u> (-fă-)	To give emphasis to, to bring out clearly and distinctly.



## STUDY RULE 27 ON PAGE XI

an tag'o nize	To act in opposition to, to counteract.
sym'pa thize	To feel with another ; to be in accord.
e'qual ize (-kwǎl-)	To make uniform or even.
fran'chise	A special right or privilege ; the right to vote.
de mor'al ize	To corrupt, to destroy the morals of.
nat'u ral ize	To render familiar by custom ; to make as if native.
<u>dis guise'</u> (-gīz')	To change the appearance of, so as to mislead ; to mask. A concealment of real by ostensible character ; that which serves so to conceal.
tan'ta lize (-tǎ-)	To tease, to torment.
sys'tem a tize (-ǎ-)	To arrange methodically, to reduce to a system
su per vise'	To oversee, to superintend.
<u>de spise'</u>	To look down upon with contempt, to scorn.
mac ad'am ize	To construct a road of small broken stones.
fa mil'iar ize	To make well known ; to make skilled by practice or study.
(fǎ-mīl'yǎr-)	
pat'ron ize (-rǔn-)	To act as a patron or supporter of ; to treat with condescension.
<u>com prise'</u>	To include, to comprehend.
<u>com'pro mise</u>	To adjust by mutual concessions. The result of such adjustment.
<u>en'ter prise</u>	That which is or is to be undertaken, an attempt or project ; willingness to undertake what requires boldness, energy, etc.
<u>de mise</u>	The death of any person, especially of a royal person ; decease.
char'ac ter ize (kǎr')	To describe, to indicate the character of.
crys'tal lize	To convert into crystals ; to make clear or transparent.
<u>ap prise'</u>	To give notice, to inform.
<u>ex cise'</u>	An inland duty levied upon certain specified articles.
<u>an'a lyze</u>	To resolve into elements or constituent parts ; to distinguish parts in their relations ; to examine critically.
<u>par'a lyze</u>	To affect with paralysis ; to destroy the energy of, to unnerve.
<u>chas tise</u> (tīz')	To punish or correct

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, *ab-* TO *ante-*, ON PAGE XI

<b>ab bre'vi ate</b> (â-brĕ')	To shorten, to contract, to cut down.
<b>ab stract'</b>	To draw off, to separate; to take secretly. (n. <i>ab'stract</i> ) A summary; a brief.
<b>ac cel'er ate</b>	To quicken the speed of; to move faster.
<b>ac com'mo date</b>	To adapt or make fit; do a favor to; to furnish with something desired.
<b>ac cu'mu late</b>	To collect, to amass.
<b>ad vice' (-vīs')</b>	Counsel; opinion given for the practical direction of conduct.
<b>ad'vo cate</b>	One who pleads the cause of another.
<b>af fect'</b>	To act upon; to move the feelings of; to assume; to pretend to. (See <i>effect</i> , Lesson 39.)
<b>af fi da'vit</b>	A written declaration on oath.
<b>ag'gra vate (-râ-)</b>	To make worse.
<b>ag'gre gate</b>	To collect into a mass. The sum total.
<b>al lege' (-lĕj)</b>	To affirm, to assert; to urge as a reason or excuse.
<b>ap pren'tice (-tīs)</b>	A novice or learner. To bind as an apprentice.
<b>ap prox'i mate</b> (-prŏk'sī-)	To come or bring near. Approaching correctness.
<b>ar raign' (-rān')</b>	To call to account; to put upon trial; to accuse publicly.
<b>ar rest'</b>	To stop; to seize by legal authority.
<b>as'pect</b>	Appearance to the eye or mind; look, mien.
<b>as sault' (-sôlt')</b>	A violent attack with blows or weapons.
<b>at tempt'</b>	To try, to endeavor. A trial or endeavor.
<b>at ten'dant</b>	One who accompanies or attends; a servant.
<b>am big'u ous</b>	Capable of more than one interpretation; uncertain, doubtful.
<b>am bi'tious</b> (-bīsh'ŭs)	Having ambition, desirous of power.
<b>an'te date</b>	To anticipate, to precede in time; to date before the true time.
<b>an'te room</b>	A room before another.
<b>an tique' (-tĕk')</b>	Very old. An object precious because of its antiquity.

## STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, bi- TO dis-, ON PAGE XI

bi'cy cle (-sī-k'1)	A two-wheeled velocipede.
bi en'ni al (bī-)	Happening once in two years.
cir cum'fer ence (sēr-)	The line that bounds a circle.
cir'cum stance (sûr')	A particular incident; that which attends or affects a fact.
co in cide'	To occur at the same time; to correspond exactly.
col lapse' (-lăps')	Any sudden or complete breakdown. To break down suddenly.
com mence'ment	The beginning; the ceremony of graduation.
com mit'tee	A body of persons appointed or elected to consider some matter or business.
con spic'u ous	Plainly visible; prominent; distinguished.
con tin'u ous	Uninterrupted.
cor rob'o rate (kō-rōb')	To confirm; to make more certain.
coun ter act'	To act against; to neutralize; to defeat or hinder.
coun ter mand'	To revoke, as an order.
con tra dict' (-trā-)	To assert the contrary of; to oppose in words
con'tra ry (-trā-)	Opposite; perverse, wayward.
de fal'cate (-făl')	To embezzle money held in trust.
de nounce'	To attack as deserving of punishment, censure, or odium.
dif'fi cult	Hard to do, not easy; hard to manage or please.
dif'fi dent	Shy, not self-confident.
di lap'i date (dī-)	To bring into decay by misuse or through neglect.
di lem'ma (dī- or dī-)	A difficult choice or position.
di min'ish (dī-)	To make or grow less, to reduce.
dis ap point'	To frustrate the hopes of.
dis crim'i nate	To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish.
dis suade'	To divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by reasons or motives.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, **ex-** TO **in-**, ON PAGE XI

<b>ec cen tric'i ty</b> (-trīs')	Deviation from the regular or normal ; oddity.
<b>ef fect'</b>	Result, consequence, outcome. To produce, to bring to pass.
<b>em'i grate</b>	To remove from one country to another.
<b>e lec'tion</b>	The act of choosing by vote a person to an office, or to membership in a society.
<b>ex on'er ate</b> (ĕg-zōn')	To justify, to acquit.
<b>ex claim'</b> (ĕks-klām')	To cry out ; to speak vehemently.
<b>ex plic'it</b> (ĕks-plīs')	Plain, definite, expressed.
<b>ex hil'a rate</b> (ĕg-zīl'ā-)	To enliven, to make merry, to cheer.
<b>ex tra'ne ous</b> (ĕks-trā')	Not essential, foreign.
<b>ig no min'i ous</b>	Dishonorable, shameful, degrading.
<b>il log'i cal</b>	Not observing the rules of correct reasoning.
<b>il lit'er ate</b>	Uneducated, uninstructed.
<b>in ad'e quate</b> (-kwāt)	Not sufficient, deficient.
<b>in grat'i tude</b> (-tūd)	Unthankfulness ; the return of evil for good.
<b>in dis creet'</b> (-krēt')	Wanting in prudence or discretion ; unwise.
<b>in teg'ri ty</b>	Wholeness ; honesty ; moral soundness.
<b>in tol'er ant</b>	Not willing to endure ; unforbearing ; bigoted.
<b>ir ra'tion al</b> (-rāsh'ŭn-)	Not endowed with reason ; absurd.
<b>im par'tial</b> (-pār')	Fair, just ; not favoring one more than another.
<b>im pru'dent</b> (-prōō')	Injudicious, indiscreet.
<b>im per'ti nent</b> (-pūr')	Rude, insolent, pert ; irrelevant, inapplicable.
<b>un pleas'ant</b> (-plēz')	Disagreeable, offensive.
<b>un at trac'tive</b> (-tīv)	Without pleasing qualities.
<b>un scru'pu lous</b> (-skrōō'-)	Unprincipled.
<b>un wield'y</b> (-wēl'dī)	Not easily carried ; bulky.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, in- TO post-, ON PAGE XI

em bel'lish	To adorn ; to make beautiful.
en cir'cle (-sûr')	To embrace ; to inclose in a circle.
en vel'op (-ûp)	To cover by wrapping.
im'mi grate	To come into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence.
in quis'i tive (-kwîz')	Curious ; apt to ask questions.
in ter cept'	To stop or check on the way.
in ter'ro gate	To question ; to ask.
in ter fere'	To be in opposition ; to intermeddle, to interpose.
in ter vene'	To come or be between ; to hinder ; to occur between points of time or events.
in tro duce'	To bring into notice ; to make known by formal announcement ; to bring into use ; to lead in, to insert.
in tro spect'	To look into or within.
non'sense	Folly, silliness, absurdity.
ob nox'ious	Offensive, objectionable.
(-nők'shŭs)	
ob lit'er ate	To erase or blot out, to efface.
ob lique' (-lĕk')	Having a slanting direction.
oc'cu py (ők'û-pī)	To take or hold possession of ; to tenant.
of fense'	Misdeed ; insult, injury ; sense of insult or injury.
op por tu'ni ty	Fit or convenient time ; occasion, chance.
op pres'sive (-iv)	Unreasonably burdensome ; tyrannical.
per en'ni al (-ĕn'ī-)	Lasting through the year ; never failing.
per fec'tion	The state of being without fault or blemish.
per'ju ry (pûr')	False swearing ; willful false statement of fact.
pos te'ri or (-ĕr)	Later in time ; situated behind ; opposite to anterior.
post'script	A paragraph added to a letter ; an addition to a book.
post pone'	To put off, to defer to a later time.

Study Review 10 on page 166.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, *pre-* TO *se-*, ON PAGE xi

<i>pre'am ble</i>	An introduction or preface ; the introductory part of a statute.
<i>pre cau'tion</i>	Previous caution or care ; a measure taken beforehand to ward off evil.
<i>pre ĕm'i nence</i>	Distinction above others ; precedence.
<i>pre scribe' (-skrib')</i>	To lay down as a guide or rule of action ; to give directions.
<i>pro scribe'</i>	To outlaw ; to condemn to death ; to denounce and condemn.
<i>pre dict'</i>	To foretell ; to prophesy.
<i>prog'ress</i>	A moving forward ; growth, development.
<i>pro mote'</i>	To further, to encourage, to advance.
<i>pro por'tion (-pōr')</i>	The relation of one portion to another ; ratio.
<i>re ĕch'o (-ĕk'-)</i>	To reverberate ; to echo back.
<i>rec om mend'</i>	To advise, to counsel ; to present favorably.
<i>rec'om pense</i>	To render an equivalent for service, etc. ; to pay for. Compensation, payment.
<i>re im burse' (-bŭrs')</i>	To make restoration to ; to repay.
<i>re it'er ate</i>	To repeat.
<i>re luc'tant</i>	Striving against ; disinclined, loath, averse.
<i>rep'ri mand</i>	To censure, to reprove.
<i>re pu'di ate</i>	To disown, to renounce, to reject.
<i>req ui si'tion</i> (rĕk-wĭ-zĭsh')	The act of requiring ; a demand, usually a written one.
<i>re tal'i ate</i>	To repay like for like.
<i>ret'ro grade</i>	Going or inclined to go backward. To go backward.
<i>ret ro spec'tive (-tĭv)</i>	Looking back on things past.
<i>se crete' (-krĕt')</i>	To conceal ; to keep secret or hidden.
<i>se cu'ri ty</i>	Safety ; assurance ; something pledged to make certain the payment of a debt.
<i>seg're gate</i>	To separate ; to set apart.
<i>se lec'tion (-lĕk')</i>	A collection of things chosen ; the act of choosing.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, **semi-** to **vice-**, ON PAGE xi

<b>sem'i co lon</b>	A mark of punctuation (;), marking a division greater than the comma.
<b>semi trop'i cal</b>	Half or partly tropical.
<b>si'ne cure</b> (sī')	An office with salary, but without work.
<b>sub merge'</b> (-mûrj')	To put under water.
<b>sub side'</b>	To settle down; to become tranquil.
<b>suc cinct'</b> (sŭk-sĭnkt')	Concise, terse, brief.
<b>suf fice'</b> (-fis')	To be enough; to satisfy, to content.
<b>suf'fo cate</b>	To smother; to choke.
<b>sug gest'</b> (sŭg-jĕst')	To present as an object of thought; to bring up or call to mind.
<b>sum'mon</b> (-ŭn)	To call; to send for.
<b>sup plant'</b>	To overthrow; to remove or displace and take the place of.
<b>sup pose'</b>	To imagine; to believe.
<b>sus pect'</b>	To imagine to be; to mistrust.
<b>sus tain'</b> (-tân')	To bear, to hold up.
<b>sub'ter fuge</b>	A device or plan by which one can escape; an evasion.
<b>sub ter ra'ne an</b>	Under the earth; hidden.
<b>su per fi'cial</b> (-fish')	Lying near the surface; shallow.
<b>su'per fine</b>	Very fine, extra fine.
<b>su per scribe'</b>	To write on the top or outside of.
<b>tran scend'</b> (-sĕnd')	To rise above or beyond; to surpass.
<b>trans par'ent</b> (-pâr)	Capable of being seen through; clear.
<b>trav'erse</b>	To cross in traveling; to pass over and examine.
<b>tres'pass</b>	To encroach on another's rights; unlawfully to enter land of another.
<b>tri'an gle</b> (trĭ'ăŋ-g'l)	A figure formed by three lines intersecting by twos in three points.
<b>tri en'ni al</b> (trĭ-ĕn')	Continuing three years; happening once in three years.



## STUDY GREEK PREFIXES ON PAGE XII

an aes thet'ic (-ēs-)	Capable of rendering insensible ; an agent that produces insensibility to pain.
an'arch y (-ār-kī)	A lawless condition of society.
am phi the'a ter (-fī-thē'ā-)	A theater with seats all around an open space called the arena.
a nal'o gy (ā-)	A resemblance in relations between different objects.
a nal'y sis (ā-)	The resolution of anything into its constituent parts ; an examination of the parts of anything in their relations to each other and to the whole.
an'ti dote	A remedy to counteract poison ; anything that counteracts evil.
an tip'a thy (-ā-)	Natural aversion.
an'ti quate (-kwāt)	To make old fashioned or out of date.
a pos'tro phe (ā . . . fē)	A sign used to indicate an omission of a letter or to denote the possessive case.
a pol'o gy (ā-)	A defense ; an explanation by way of amends ; a makeshift.
cat'a logue (-ā-lōg)	A list of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically.
cat'e go ry	A class to which a certain assertion applies.
di'a gram (-ā-)	A figure or plan drawn to illustrate any statement. To represent by a diagram.
di'a lect (-ā-)	A form of speech characterized by local peculiarities.
di am'e ter	Any chord passing through the center of a figure or body ; the distance through the center from side to side.
em po'ri um	A commercial center or place of trade.
ep i dem'ic	Affecting large numbers in a community. An epidemic disease.
ep'i gram	A pithy phrase ; a kind of poem.
ep'i sode	A prominent occurrence ; a separate incident in a longer story or poem.
met'a phor (-ā-fōr)	A figure of speech in which one thing is spoken of in terms of another.
pe'ri od	An interval of time ; a mark of punctuation indicating the end of a sentence.
sym'bol	Anything that stands for or represents something else.
syn'o nym	One of two or more words with same meaning.
pol y syl'la ble (-ā-b'l)	A word of three or more syllables.
pol y tech'nic (-tēk')	Including or giving instruction in the practical arts and sciences.

## STUDY ENGLISH PREFIXES ON PAGE xii

<b>a board'</b>	(â-bôrd')	On board ; upon.
<b>a breast'</b>	(-brëst')	Side by side.
<b>be quest'</b>	(-kwëst')	The act of leaving by will ; a legacy.
<b>be seech'</b>		To ask or entreat ; to implore.
<b>em pow'er</b>	(-ër)	To authorize ; to enable.
<b>en dan'ger</b>	(-dân'jër)	To hazard ; to bring into danger.
<b>fore'man</b>		The head man of a jury ; the overseer of a set of workmen.
<b>fore noon'</b>		The early part of the day, the morning.
<b>for'ward</b>	(fôr'wërd)	Near or at the fore part ; onward ; presumptuous.
<b>mis con'strue</b>		To misinterpret.
	(-ströö, or -ströö')	
<b>mis spell'</b>		To spell incorrectly.
<b>out'ward</b>	(-wërd)	Toward the outside ; exterior.
<b>out side'</b>		The exterior, the outer side.
<b>o ver se'er</b>		One who superintends.
<b>o ver is'sue</b>	(-îsh'û)	To issue in excess, as bank notes.
<b>to-mor'row</b>		The day after to-day.
<b>un con cern'</b>	(-sûrn')	Indifference, absence of interest.
<b>un bear'a ble</b>	(-bâr'û-)	Not capable of being borne ; intolerable.
<b>un ri'valed</b>	(-vâld)	Having no rival, peerless.
<b>un so phis'ti ca ted</b>		Innocent ; unadulterated ; showing inexperience.
	(-fis')	
<b>un der rate'</b>		To rate too low, to undervalue.
<b>un der stand'</b>		To comprehend.
<b>un der take'</b>		To engage in.
<b>with hold'</b>		To restrain, to hold back.
<b>with drawn'</b>	(-drôn')	Taken back, removed.

Study Review 11 on page 167.

STUDY er, or, ar, UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGES xii AND xiii

ad vis'er (-vîz')	One who advises; one who gives counsel or information.
of'fi cer	A person lawfully invested with a position of trust.
de ci'pher (-fēr)	To translate from secret characters; to make out or read.
in ter'pret er (-tûr')	One who explains or expounds; a translator.
ped'dler (-lēr)	One who peddles; one who travels about to retail goods.
ste nog'ra pher (stě-nog'râ-fēr)	A writer of shorthand.
to geth'er (tōo-gěth')	In conjunction; in concert.
er'ror (ēr'ēr)	Belief in what is untrue; an act involving a departure from truth and accuracy; an inaccuracy.
an'ces tor	One from whom a person is descended.
vis'i tor	One who comes or goes to see another.
cor'ri dor (-dôr)	A gallery or passageway connecting several apartments.
en deav'or (-děv')	To try, to attempt.
be hav'ior (-hāv'yēr)	Manner of acting or bearing one's self; conduct.
in fe'ri or	Lower; of less importance.
pro fes'sor	A public teacher of the highest grade in a university or college; one who offers instruction in some art; one who openly avows his opinions or sentiments.
pe cul'iar (pě-kûl'yâr)	Individual; singular; strange, rare.
mys'ter y (mîs')	A profound secret, something not explained, something beyond human comprehension.
sta'tion,er y (-ēr-)	Articles sold by a stationer; writing paper, pens, blank books, etc.
sta'tion a ry (-ă-)	Fixed in a place; not changing state or condition.
sat is fac'to ry (-tō-)	Answering fully all desires and requirements; sufficient.
an ni ver'sa ry (-vûr'sâ-)	A day celebrated each year. Returning with the year at a stated time; annual.
el e men'ta ry (-tâ-)	Pertaining to the rudiments or first principles of anything; simple.
li'bra ry (-bră-)	A collection of books kept for reading or study; a room or building in which books are kept.
or di na ry (ôr')	According to custom or established order; regular; common.
per fo ra'tor (pûr-)	An instrument for perforating; a device for canceling tickets, checks, etc.

STUDY *er, or, ar*, UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGES xii AND xiii

<b>ap prais'er</b> (-prâz')	One who appraises or sets a value on.
<b>bar'ri er</b>	A fence or railing to mark the limits of a place ; an obstruction.
<b>daugh'ter</b> (dô')	A human female considered with reference to her parents.
<b>oys'ter</b>	An edible shell fish.
<b>pur'chas er</b> (pûr')	One who buys.
<b>sur ren'der</b>	To yield, to give up, to relinquish.
<b>weath'er</b> (wěth')	The state of air with respect to heat or cold, dryness, etc.
<b>wheth'er</b> (hwěth')	Which (of two) ; if.
<b>in te'ri or</b>	Being within any limits ; inner. That which is within.
<b>ex te'ri or</b> (ěks-)	External ; outward. That which is without.
<b>con duc'tor</b>	One that leads ; a guide ; one in charge of a public conveyance.
<b>mis de mean'or</b> (-mēn')	A crime less than a felony ; any minor misdeed.
<b>pro pri'e tor</b>	An owner ; one who has legal right to anything.
<b>su pe'ri or</b>	Higher ; higher in rank or office ; upper ; beyond in power or influence of. One who is above another.
<b>cir'cu lar</b> (sûr')	In the form of a circle ; addressed to a number of people. A circular letter or note.
<b>ir reg'u lar</b>	Not conforming to rule ; erratic, not uniform.
<b>sim'i lar</b>	Somewhat like ; nearly corresponding.
<b>con fec'tion er y</b>	Sweetmeats, candies.
<b>ho'sier y</b> (-zhěr-)	Stockings.
<b>the'o ry</b>	An exposition of the abstract principles of any science ; an hypothesis.
<b>pre par'a to ry</b> (-â-)	Preparing the way for anything.
<b>sol'i ta ry</b>	Living or being by one's self or by itself ; single ; alone.
<b>nec'es sa ry</b> (něs'ě-să-)	Needful ; essential, requisite.
<b>lit'er a ry</b>	Pertaining to letters or literature ; occupied with literature as a profession.
<b>ex traor'di na ry</b> (ěks-trôr')	Beyond or out of common order, not usual, rare.

STUDY *er, or, ar*, UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGES xii AND xiii

<b>fur'ther</b> (fûr'fhêr)	More remote, at a greater distance. To help forward, to promote.
<b>mes'sen ger</b>	One who does an errand ; a carrier.
<b>ther mom'e ter</b> (thêr-)	A device for measuring temperature.
<b>ci'pher</b> (-fêr)	A character denoting the absence of all quantity ; a secret alphabet, a cryptograph.
<b>e ras'er</b> (-râs')	An instrument of rubber or cloth that removes marks made by ink, chalk, or pencil.
<b>ru'mor</b> (rôô')	A flying or popular report, common talk. To give out tidings of.
<b>pred e ces'sor</b>	One gone before another in business, position, etc.
<b>com pet'i tor</b>	A rival ; one who competes.
<b>di rec'tor</b> (dî-)	One that directs ; one of a body of persons appointed to manage a company or corporation.
<b>op'era tor</b>	One who operates or works.
<b>nav'i ga tor</b>	One who directs the course of a ship ; one skilled in the art of navigation.
<b>re frig'er a tor</b>	An apparatus or vessel for preserving or cooling things by means of ice.
<b>traï'tor</b> (trâ')	One who betrays a trust, especially one who betrays his country.
<b>vin'e gar</b> (-gêr)	A sour liquid.
<b>par tic'u lar</b> (pâr- . . . lâr)	Relating to a part ; individual ; precise. A separate member of a class or part of a whole.
<b>per pen dic'u lar</b> (pûr-)	Perfectly upright ; at right angles to horizontal.
<b>gal'ler y</b>	A long, narrow room-like corridor ; a room for the exhibition of works of art.
<b>mil'li ner y</b> (-nêr-)	Hats, bonnets, etc. ; the business or work of a milliner.
<b>dil'a to ry</b> (-â-)	Tending to, or causing, delay ; slow ; inactive.
<b>prom'is so ry</b>	Containing a promise to do or not to do something.
<b>cus'tom a ry</b> (-tûm-â-)	Established by common usage ; habitual.
<b>Feb'ru a ry</b> (-rôô-)	The second month in the year.
<b>pre lim'i na ry</b>	Introductory ; done just before entering on something ; that which precedes a main discourse or business.
<b>mer'ce na ry</b> (mûr')	Acting merely for reward, venal. A soldier hired into foreign service.
<b>sem'i na ry</b>	A place of education ; a school of high grade.

## STUDY ive UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGE xiii

<b>ex clu'sive</b>		Having or exercising the power of preventing entrance ; not taking into account.
	(ĕks-klōō'siv)	
<b>in ci'sive</b>		Having the quality of cutting or penetrating ; sharp ; acute.
<b>suc ces'sive</b>		Following one after another in a line or series.
<b>af firm'a tive</b>		A word or phrase expressing assent. That which affirms ; opposed to negative.
	(-fûr'mâ-)	
<b>neg'a tive</b>	(-î-)	Expressing denial or refusal ; answering no. A term expressing negation ; refusal.
<b>de riv'a tive</b>	(-î-)	Originating or deduced from something else ; not original. Anything obtained or deduced from something else.
<b>lu'cra tive</b>	(lû'krâ-)	Gainful, profitable.
<b>rel'a tive</b>	(-â-tîv)	Having relation or reference. A person connected by blood or affinity.
<b>con du'cive</b>		Tending to promote ; helpful.
<b>im pul'sive</b>		Actuated by impulse or transient feelings ; giving an impulse.
<b>con sec'u tive</b>		Following in a train ; successive.
<b>di min'u tive</b>		Very small.
<b>ex ces'sive</b>		Greater than the usual amount ; very great.
<b>ex ten'sive</b>		Having wide extent, broad.
<b>ex haus'tive</b>	(ĕg-zôs')	Thorough, covering all points.
<b>fu'gi tive</b>		One who flees from pursuit, danger, or service. Resorting to flight, running away.
<b>fig'ur a tive</b>	(-ûr-â)	Metaphorical, not literal.
<b>in i'ti a tive</b>		An act that begins ; ability to originate or start.
	(-îsh'î-â-)	
<b>ten'ta tive</b>	(-tâ-)	Experimental ; based on trial.
<b>ob tru'sive</b>	(-trōōs')	Inclined or apt to intrude or thrust one's self upon others ; pushing.
<b>im per'a tive</b>	(-â-tîv)	Expressive of command ; binding, obligatory. The imperative mood ; a command.
<b>rep re sent'a tive</b>		Typical. One acting in the place of another.
	(-zĕn'tâ-)	
<b>su per'la tive</b>		Supreme, surpassing all others. The highest degree.
	(sû-pûr')	
<b>ad'jec tive</b>	(ăj'ĕk-)	A word used to qualify or limit a noun.
<b>talk'a tive</b>	(tôk'â-)	Given to talking, loquacious.

Study Review 12 on page 167.

## STUDY OUS UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGE xiii

co'pi ous (-űs)	Possessing or showing an abundance ; ample.
du'bi ous	Not clear ; doubtful ; questionable.
im per'vi ous (-pûr')	Impenetrable ; not admitting of entrance or passage through.
re li'gious (-lîj'űs)	Possessing religion, pious ; of or pertaining to religion.
sac ri le'gious (-rî-lē'jűs)	Violating sacred things.
cour'te ous (kûr')	Obliging ; well-bred.
hid'e ous	Horribly ugly ; odious, shocking.
mis cel la'ne ous	Consisting of several kinds, mixed.
right'eous (rî'chűs)	Just ; upright, virtuous.
au da'cious (-shűs)	Daring, bold.
av a ri'cious (-rîsh'űs)	Greedy of gain, rapacious.
ca pri'cious (ká-prîsh')	Fanciful, whimsical, changeable.
de li'cious (-lîsh')	Affording exquisite pleasure to the senses, especially the taste.
fe ro'cious (-shűs)	Savage, fierce, cruel.
ju di'cious (jōō-dîsh')	Sound in judgment ; wise, discreet, sagacious.
ma li'cious (mâ-lîsh'űs)	Ill disposed, full of malice, resentful.
pre co'cious	Having the mental faculties prematurely developed.
spa'cious	Vast in extent ; roomy.
vi'cious (vîsh'űs)	Corrupt, wicked, depraved.
cau'tious	Wary, prudent, vigilant.
fa ce'tious (fâ . . . shűs)	Jocular, sportive ; gay and witty.
in fec'tious (-fĕk')	Capable of being spread or communicated ; demoralizing.
os ten ta'tious	Pretentious, conspicuous.
pro pi'tious (-pîsh')	Favorable.
ri'ot ous (-űt-)	Unrestrained, tumultuous.



## STUDY OUS UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGE xiii

del e te'ri ous	Hurtful, injurious.
de lir'i ous	Wandering in mind, light-headed.
punc til'i ous	Exact to excess ; very nice in conduct.
(pŭŋk-)	
su per cil'i ous	Lofty with pride, haughty, contemptuous.
va'ri ous	Different, several, diverse.
gor'geous (-jŭs)	Fine, magnificent, showy.
in stan ta'ne ous	Done in an instant ; at or during a given instant.
pit'e ous	Fitted to excite pity or sympathy ; sad.
si mul ta'ne ous (sī-)	Happening at the same time.
a tro cious (ă-)	Very bad ; outrageously cruel.
aus pi'cious	Having omens of a favorable issue ; fortunate
(ôs-pîsh')	
ca pa'cious (kă-)	Able to contain much, spacious, roomy.
con'scious (-shŭs)	Aware of.
ef fi ca'cious	Effective.
gra'cious	Kindly, benignant ; pleasing.
lus'cious (lŭsh')	Grateful to taste or smell.
pre'cious (prĕsh')	Of great value ; costly.
sa ga'cious (să-)	Shrewd, sage.
te na'cious	Holding fast ; retentive.
vi va'cious (vī-)	Lively, sprightly, active.
con sci en'tious	Influenced by conscience ; careful, exact.
(-shĭ-)	
fic ti'tious (-tîsh')	Feigned, imaginary, pretended.
nu tri'tious (-trîsh')	Nourishing, nutritive.
pre ten'tious (-shŭs)	Assuming an air of superiority.
su per sti'tious	Of, pertaining to, or manifesting, excessive
(-stîsh'ŭs)	reverence for. or fear of. that which is un-
	known or mysterious.

<b>bi og'ra phy</b> (bī-ōg'rā-fī)	The written history of a person's life.
<b>mis'cre ant</b>	An unscrupulous villain, a rascal.
<b>ca lam'i ty</b>	Misfortune; a catastrophe.
<b>rec i proc'i ty</b> (-prōs')	Mutual action and reaction; reciprocal advantages or rights.
<b>eu'lo gy</b> (ū')	Praise, laudation; a set oration in commendation of some thing.
<b>nar'ra tive</b> (nār'ā-)	A story, a history, a recital.
<b>con sen'sus</b>	Agreement in opinion, custom, or function; accord.
<b>ob'sta cle</b> (-stā-k'l)	That which stands in the way; a hindrance or obstruction.
<b>ni'hil ist</b>	One who desires the destruction of present institutions.
<b>hy poc'ri sy</b> (hī-)	The act or practice of feigning to be what one is not, especially the false assumption of virtue or religion.
<b>re pug'nance</b>	A strong antagonism, disgust, hostility.
<b>de nom i na'tion</b>	The act of naming; a name, designation, or title.
<b>di'a logue</b> (dī'ā-lōg)	A conversation between two or more persons.
<b>cra'ni um</b>	The skull of a vertebrate animal.
<b>con'tro ver sy</b> (-vûr-)	The act of controverting or disputing; a discussion or debate.
<b>re cip'i ent</b>	One that receives, a receiver.
<b>et'i quette</b> (-kēt)	The forms required by good breeding to be observed in social or official life.
<b>o pin'ion</b> (-yŭn)	Belief stronger than impression; a view.
<b>in jus'tice</b> (-tīs)	Violation of the rights of another, unfairness. An unjust act.
<b>doc'u ment</b>	An original or official paper relied upon as a basis; any writing or book conveying information.
<b>symp'tom</b> (sĭmp'tŭm)	An affection which accompanies disease; a sign indicating the existence of something else.
<b>en cum'brance</b>	A burden that impedes action or motion; a hindrance, an annoyance.
<b>ac com'plice</b> (-plīs)	An associate in guilt.
<b>in nu en'do</b> (ĭn-ū-)	Suggestion, hint, insinuation.
<b>pan o ra'ma</b> (-rā'mā)	A comprehensive view; a scene that passes continuously before one.

<b>ce nun' drum</b>	A thing that puzzles ; a riddle.
<b>pin'na cle</b> (-á-k'l)	A small turret above the rest of the building ; a lofty peak.
<b>myr'i ad</b> (mír')	The number of ten thousand ; an immense number.
<b>ad ver'si ty</b> (-vûr')	A state of adverse fortune ; trouble.
<b>per son al'i ty</b> (pûr-sûn-)	Distinctive personal character ; individuality.
<b>op'ti mist</b>	One who looks on the bright side of things.
<b>pes'si mist</b>	One who looks on the dark side of things.
<b>car'i ca ture</b> (-ká-tûr)	A representation of a person or thing in which the peculiarities are exaggerated to produce a ridiculous effect.
<b>sus'te nance</b>	That which supports life ; maintenance.
<b>ce leb'ri ty</b>	Fame, renown ; a renowned person.
<b>af fa bil'i ty</b> (ăf-ă-)	Sociability ; ease and courtesy of manner.
<b>me rid'i an</b>	An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.
<b>ex'i gen cy</b>	Pressing necessity ; a case demanding immediate action.
<b>a lac'ri ty</b> (ă-)	Cheerful willingness or readiness.
<b>ex pend'i ture</b> (-tûr)	A laying out, as of money or labor.
<b>sur veil'lance</b> (sûr-văl'yăns)	Oversight ; close watch.
<b>rou tine'</b> (rōō-tên')	A round of business, amusement, or occupation, daily or frequently pursued.
<b>col'league</b> (-ēg)	An associate in the same office or employment.
<b>fe lic'i ty</b>	The state of being happy.
<b>min'i a ture</b> (-ī-ă-)	A very small painting, especially a portrait on ivory. Diminutive.
<b>com'mis sa ry</b> (-să-)	One to whom is committed some charge by a superior ; an official in the army, charged with providing food for troops.
<b>res'pite</b> (-pīt)	A putting off of that which was appointed ; postponement or delay. To delay or postpone ; to relieve.
<b>mi nor'i ty</b> (mī-)	The smaller in number of two portions into which a group is divided.
<b>ma jor'i ty</b> (mă-)	The greater number ; more than half.
<b>as'phalt</b> (ăs'fălt)	A brown to black solid substance used for pavements, roofs, etc.

STUDY *able* AND *ible* ON PAGE xiii

<i>neg'li gi ble</i>	That may be neglected or disregarded.
<i>ac ces'si ble</i>	Easy of access, approachable.
<i>leg'i ble</i> (lěj')	Capable of being read.
<i>ter'ri ble</i>	Appalling, dreadful.
<i>ed'i ble</i> (ěd')	Fit to be eaten as food.
<i>in di ges'ti ble</i>	Not digestible ; not easily convertible into products capable of absorption.
<i>el'i gi ble</i>	Fitted or qualified to be chosen.
<i>a me'na ble</i> (á-mě'ná-b'l)	Answerable, responsible, accountable.
<i>a bom'i na ble</i> (-ná-b'l)	Very hateful, detestable.
<i>ir'ri ta ble</i>	Capable of being excited ; touchy, fretful
<i>prob'a ble</i>	Likely.
<i>mis'er a ble</i> (mĭz')	In a state of unhappiness, wretched ; causing wretchedness ; pitiable.
<i>syl'la ble</i>	A sound uttered with a single impulse of the voice ; a combination of letters indicating such a sound.
<i>du'ra ble</i> (dū')	Able to endure, lasting.
<i>sen'si ble</i>	Intelligent, possessing good sense.
<i>pos'si ble</i> (pös'i-)	That may happen or exist.
<i>plau'si ble</i> (pló'zĭ-)	Apparently right ; seeming to be reasonable.
<i>flex'i ble</i> (flěk'sĭ-)	Capable of being bent ; manageable.
<i>hor'ri ble</i>	Shocking, hideous, terrible.
<i>ir re sist'i ble</i> (-zĭs')	Resistless, overpowering.
<i>pit'i a ble</i>	Deserving pity.
<i>pleas'ur a ble</i> (plězh'ūr-)	Capable of affording satisfaction ; pleasant.
<i>a vail'a ble</i> (á-vāl')	Capable of being used ; convertible into a resource.
<i>li'a ble</i>	Responsible, answerable ; subject.
<i>pal'at a ble</i>	Agreeable to the palate or taste ; acceptable, pleasing.

STUDY **able** AND **ible** ON PAGE xiii

<b>di vis'i ble</b> (-vîz')	Capable of being divided or separated.
<b>in del'i ble</b>	That cannot be removed or blotted out.
<b>re spon'si ble</b>	Answerable, accountable ; trustworthy.
<b>fea'si ble</b> (fê'zî-)	Capable of being done, practicable ; possible.
<b>au'di ble</b>	Capable of being heard.
<b>de fen'si ble</b>	Capable of being defended.
<b>ob tain'a ble</b> (-tân')	Capable of being acquired or won
<b>lam'en ta ble</b>	Mournful ; fitted to awaken lament, pitiable
<b>re mark'a ble</b> (-mâr'ká-)	Uncommon, extraordinary.
<b>mov'a ble</b> (mōōv')	Apt to move ; capable of being moved.
<b>rea'son a ble</b> (rē-z'n-)	Governed by reason ; not excessive.
<b>dis hon'or a ble</b> (-ōn'ēr-)	Wanting in honor ; shameful.
<b>in cred'i ble</b>	Surpassing belief, unlikely.
<b>tan'gi ble</b>	Capable of being touched ; real ; evident.
<b>vis'i ble</b> (vîz')	Perceivable by the eye ; in view.
<b>con temp'ti ble</b>	Despicable, vile.
<b>os ten'si ble</b>	Shown, professed, apparent ; opposed to real or actual.
<b>in tel'li gi ble</b>	Capable of being comprehended.
<b>sus cep'ti ble</b>	Capable of impression, sensitive.
<b>va'ri a ble</b>	Changeable, liable to vary.
<b>com'fort a ble</b> (kūm'fēr-)	Affording comfort ; at ease.
<b>for'mi da ble</b> (fôr')	Exciting apprehension, to be feared, alarming.
<b>ca'pa ble</b>	Able to receive ; having ability, competent.
<b>im pas'sa ble</b>	That cannot be passed.
<b>veg'e ta ble</b>	A plant cultivated for food ; the edible part of such plant.

## STUDY able AND ible ON PAGE xiii

<b>cor rupt'i ble</b> (kǒ-rŭp'tĩ-)	Liable to corruption or decay.
<b>rep re hen'si ble</b>	Culpable, censurable, blamable.
<b>for'ci ble</b> (fōr')	Powerful ; impressive ; convincing.
<b>per cep'ti ble</b> (pěr-)	That may be perceived ; discernible.
<b>con vert'i ble</b> (-vûr'tĩ-)	Capable of being transposed, interchangeable.
<b>ad mis'si ble</b>	Allowable, that may be allowed.
<b>am'i ca ble</b>	Friendly, harmonious.
<b>in con ceiv'a ble</b> (-sēv')	Unimaginable ; incredible, hard to believe.
<b>laud'a ble</b>	Praiseworthy.
<b>in sep'a ra ble</b> (-ă-ră-b'l)	Incapable of being separated or disjoined.
<b>port'a ble</b> (pōr'tă-)	Easily transported.
<b>im prac'ti ca ble</b>	Not feasible ; incapable of being used or availed of.
<b>com bus'ti ble</b>	Apt to catch fire, inflammable.
<b>in de struct'i ble</b>	Incapable of being destroyed.
<b>un in tel'li gi ble</b>	Not capable of being understood.
<b>com pre hen'si ble</b>	Capable of being understood or conceived by the mind.
<b>in el'i gi ble</b>	Not qualified or worthy to be chosen for an office.
<b>fal'li ble</b>	Liable to err.
<b>in ex haust'i ble</b> (-ĕg-zōs')	Incapable of being exhausted or used up.
<b>ir rep'a ra ble</b> (-ă-ră-b'l)	Not capable of being repaired, regained, or remedied.
<b>des'pi ca ble</b>	Contemptible, wretched, vile.
<b>ir re proach'a ble</b> (-prōch')	Blameless, above reproach.
<b>un a void'a ble</b>	Inevitable, not to be avoided.
<b>ir re triev'a ble</b> (-trēv')	Irreparable, not to be retrieved.
<b>in ev'i ta ble</b>	Not to be evaded or shunned, unavoidable.

<b>ad dress'</b>	To speak or write to ; to direct in writing, as a letter. Manner of speaking to another ; a speech.
<b>prop'a gate</b> (-á-)	To spread or multiply by successive production ; to disseminate ; to transmit.
<b>dis patch'</b> (-päch')	To send off ; to put to death. A message.
<b>con sol'i date</b>	To make solid ; to strengthen ; to unite.
<b>con tam'i nate</b>	To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact ; to pollute.
<b>in cite'</b> (-sīt')	To stir up, to spur on.
<b>rec ol lect'</b> (rĕk-ŏ-)	To call to mind, to remember.
<b>in sin'u ate</b>	To introduce artfully ; to suggest ; to imply.
<b>con de scend'</b>	To stoop from a position of dignity ; to be
	(-sĕnd') kind, affable, or social, as with an inferior.
<b>re hearse'</b> (-hŭrs')	To repeat ; to enumerate ; to go through in private for practice before a public performance ; to engage in a rehearsal.
<b>in'sti gate</b>	To goad or urge forward ; to stir up.
<b>con'quer</b> (-kĕr)	To gain or acquire by force ; to vanquish ; to be victorious.
<b>ma nip'u late</b> (má-)	To treat with the hands ; to control the action of, by management.
<b>nul'li fy</b> (-fī)	To render invalid or void.
<b>re plen'ish</b>	To fill again ; to stock anew.
<b>cul'mi nate</b>	To reach the highest point of altitude, rank, power, etc.
<b>re sus'ci tate</b> (-sŭs'ī-)	To revive ; to restore, especially from apparent death or unconsciousness.
<b>af ford'</b> (-fōrd')	To yield or produce ; to be capable of bearing the expense of.
<b>dis trib'ute</b>	To allot or divide among several ; to spread out ; to classify.
<b>ag'gran dize</b> (ăg'răn-)	To increase ; to make greater in power, rank, or riches.
<b>con geal'</b> (-jĕl')	To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold ; to curdle.
<b>a mel'io rate</b>	To improve ; to make grow better.
	(ă-mĕl'yŏ-)
<b>com mem'o rate</b>	To call to remembrance for the purpose of honoring ; to celebrate.
<b>ad here'</b>	To stick fast or cleave ; to hold, to be attached.
<b>con'tem plate</b>	To view or consider with continued attention.

Study Review 14 on page 168.



## STUDY RULE 28 ON PAGE xiii

ENDING IN *d*

<b>ap pre hen'sion</b>	Ability to understand ; fear.
<b>as cen'sion</b> (ă-sĕn')	The act of going up ; a rising or ascent.
<b>ex pan'sion</b>	Extension, enlargement.
<b>sus pen'sion</b>	The act or state of hanging ; interruption ; temporary withholding.
<b>at ten'tion</b>	Application of the mind to any object of sense.
<b>in ten'tion</b>	Meaning, import ; purpose, design.
<b>rec om men da'tion</b> (-ô-mĕn-)	The act of commending to favor ; that which commends ; a letter of recommendation.

ENDING IN *t*

<b>af flic'tion</b>	State or cause of pain or distress ; misery.
<b>con nec'tion</b>	The act of joining ; relationship.
<b>cor rec'tion</b>	The act of making that right which was wrong ; punishment ; bodily chastisement.
<b>in ter pre ta'tion</b>	Explanation ; translation ; meaning.
<b>pro duc'tion</b> (-dŭk')	The act or process of bringing forth or exhibiting to view ; that which is produced.
<b>pre ven'tion</b>	The act of hindering ; that which hinders or obstructs.
<b>con ges'tion</b> (-chŭn)	A gathering or accumulation ; an overcrowded state.
<b>rep e ti'tion</b> (-tĭsh'ŭn)	The act of repeating ; recital from memory.
<b>dis sen'sion</b>	Disagreement in opinion ; quarrel.

ENDING IN *rt*

<b>a ver'sion</b> (ă-vŭr'shŭn)	Antipathy, dislike.
<b>con ver'sion</b> (-vŭr'shŭn)	Change from one thing, state, or religion to another.
<b>di ver'sion</b> (dĭ-vŭr'shŭn)	Amusement, play, pastime.
<b>as ser'tion</b> (ă-sŭr')	The act of affirming ; that which is affirmed.
<b>dis tor'tion</b> (-tôr')	The act of twisting out of regular shape ; perversion.
<b>in ser'tion</b> (-sŭr')	The act of setting in or inserting ; that which is inserted.

ENDING IN *mit*

<b>com mis'sion</b> (-mĭsh'ŭn)	A writing conferring certain powers ; the percentage paid to an agent ; the act of doing or performing.
<b>o mis'sion</b>	Neglect or failure to do something ; that which is left out.
<b>per mis'sion</b> (pĕr-)	Formal consent, leave.

## STUDY RULE 28 ON PAGE xiii

ENDING IN *de*

<b>col li'sion</b>	(kǒ-lizh'ǔn)	Act or instance of striking or dashing together ; a violent meeting.
<b>al lu'sion</b>	(ǎ-lū'zhǔn)	An indirect reference ; a hint.
<b>con ces'sion</b>	(-sěsh'ǔn)	Act of yielding ; a grant.
<b>con clu'sion</b>	(-klōō'zhǔn)	The act of ending ; end, outcome.
<b>per sua'sion</b>	(-swā'zhǔn)	Act of influencing successfully by argument.
<b>de ci'sion</b>	(-sīzh')	Act or result of deciding or settling ; firmness.
<b>di vi'sion</b>	(-vīzh')	Act or result of separating anything into parts ; difference in opinion or feeling.
<b>pro vi'sion</b>	(-vīzh')	Preparation ; provident care.
<b>deg ra da'tion</b>	(-rǎ-)	State of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation ; baseness ; disgrace.

ENDING IN *te*

<b>ac com mo da'tion</b>		Adaptation, adjustment ; a loan of money or credit.
<b>ap pro pri a'tion</b>		A setting apart for a particular use ; money set aside for some purpose.
<b>com mu ni ca'tion</b>		Intercourse by oral or written language ; that which is communicated.
<b>fas ci na'tion</b>	(fās-ī-)	Mysterious personal attraction : act of charming.
<b>cre a'tion</b>		Act of causing to exist ; act of producing or fashioning ; that which is produced.
<b>cor po ra'tion</b>	(kôr-)	A body of organized persons, with legal individuality.
<b>co òp er a'tion</b>	(kǒ-òp-ēr-)	Joint operation ; collective action in the pursuit of common well being.
<b>ob li ga'tion</b>		That which constrains ; the binding power of a promise ; a duty.
<b>per se cu'tion</b>	(pûr-)	Act of persistently injuring or annoying.
<b>dis si pa'tion</b>		Excessive indulgence in the pursuit of pleasure ; extravagance, waste.
<b>hu mil i a'tion</b>		Abasement of pride ; mortification.
<b>rep u ta'tion</b>		The estimation in which one is held.
<b>in sti tu'tion</b>		Act or process of establishing ; an organized society or corporation.
<b>ex pe di'tion</b>	(-dīsh'ǔn)	An important journey or excursion for a specific purpose ; speed.
<b>as so ci a'tion</b>	(ǎ-sō-sī-ā')	A joining together ; a union of persons for some particular purpose ; mental connection.
<b>sit u a'tion</b>	(sīt-ū-)	Place occupied by a person or thing ; locality ; a salaried place.

## STUDY RULE 28 ON PAGE xiii

ENDING IN *se*

<b>con vul'sion</b>	Violent and involuntary muscular contraction ; violent agitation.
<b>pre ci'sion</b> (-sîzh')	Accuracy, exactness.
<b>re pul'sion</b>	Act of driving back ; a feeling of aversion.
<b>op po si'tion</b> (-zîsh')	Act of setting over against ; hostile or contrary action.

ENDING IN *e*

<b>com bi na'tion</b>	Act or result of combining ; union.
<b>def i ni'tion</b> (-nîsh')	Act of defining or limiting ; a brief explanation of the meaning of a word or term.
<b>de clen'sion</b>	Act of declining ; a descent or slope ; refusal.
<b>ex pi ra'tion</b> (ĕk-spî-)	A coming to a close ; end.
<b>prep a ra'tion</b> (-ă-râ')	Readiness, fitness.
<b>ad he'sion</b> (-zhŭn)	A sticking together of substances in contact with each other.
<b>or gan i za'tion</b> (ôr-)	Act of organizing or systematizing ; that which is organized.
<b>rec og ni'tion</b> (-nîsh')	Act of knowing again ; acknowledgment of something done or given ; acknowledgment of acquaintance with.
<b>de scrip'tion</b>	Act or result of representing by words.
<b>pre sump'tion</b>	Reasonable supposition ; the act of venturing beyond due bounds.
<b>sub scrip'tion</b>	A signed paper ; a signature attached to a paper ; consent by writing name.
<b>ad mi ra'tion</b>	Appreciation, liking, esteem ; approbation or delight.
<b>con sump'tion</b>	The use of goods ; a disease of the lungs.
<b>pro nun ci a'tion</b>	Act of uttering with the proper sound and accent.

ENDING IN *ss*

<b>dis cus'sion</b> (-kŭsh')	Act of exchanging reasons ; disputation, debate.
<b>im pres'sion</b>	Communication of a mold, style, or character by external force or by influence.
<b>pro gres'sion</b>	Act of moving forward ; motion onward ; lapse of time.
<b>pos ses'sion</b>	Act or state of holding as one's own ; that which one owns, property.
<b>trans gres'sion</b>	Violation of law ; a going beyond some limit.
	(-grĕsh')

## Cion

<b>co er'cion</b> (kô-ûr')	Forcing, compulsion.
<b>sus pi'cion</b> (-pîsh')	Apprehension of something without evidence ; mistrust, doubt.

## STUDY RULE 28 ON PAGE xiii

<u>ces sa'tion</u>	A ceasing; a stop.
<u>pe ti'tion</u> (-tish')	To make a prayer or request to; a formal written request.
<u>di men'sion</u> (dī-)	Measure in a single line; extent.
<u>func'tion</u>	The natural and proper action of anything; official duty. To fulfill a function.
<u>tra di'tion</u> (trā-dīsh')	The oral delivery of knowledge, custom, etc., from father to son; that which is so transmitted.
<u>com pul'sion</u>	Act of compelling; constraint.
<u>su per sti'tion</u> (-stīsh')	Excessive reverence for that which is unknown or mysterious.
<u>ex pul'sion</u>	A driving or forcing out.
<u>de struc'tion</u>	Act of tearing down, demolition; ruin.
<u>de cep'tion</u>	Act of deceiving; fraud, false representation.
<u>oc ca'sion</u> (-zhǔn)	A favorable opportunity; an incidental cause.
<u>dis sat is fac'tion</u>	Discontent, uneasiness.
<u>ten'sion</u>	Act of stretching; state or condition of strain.
<u>tu i'tion</u> (-īsh')	Instruction; price paid for instruction.
<u>ver'sion</u> (vūr'shǔn)	A description from a particular point of view; a translation.

## Cian

<u>electri'cian</u> (-trīsh'ǎn)	One versed in the science of electricity.
<u>op ti'cian</u> (-tīsh'ǎn)	One skilled in optics; a dealer in optical goods.
<u>Gre'cian</u> (-shǎn)	Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks.
<u>mu si'cian</u> (-zīsh'ǎn)	One skilled in music.
<u>math e ma ti'cian</u> (-mǎ-tīsh'ǎn)	One versed in mathematics.
<u>phy si'cian</u> (-zīsh'ǎn)	A doctor of medicine.

## Sian

<u>Ar te'sian</u> (ār-tē'zhǎn)	A kind of well formed by boring into the earth; so called from Artois, France.
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## Tian

<u>Chris'tian</u> (-chǎn)	One who believes in Jesus Christ. Of or pertaining to a Christian or to Christianity.
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## Xion

<u>com plex'ion</u> (-plēk'shǔn)	The color or hue of the skin of the face; general appearance or aspect.
<u>cru ci fix'ion</u> (krōō-)	Death upon a cross; intense suffering.

Study Review 15 on page 169.



## LESSON 61. ANCE, ENCE, ETC.

61

STUDY *ance, ence; ancy, ency; ant, ent*, ON PAGE xiv

<b>bril'lian cy</b> (-yăn-)	Glitter ; splendor.
<b>clem'en cy</b>	Mildness, leniency, mercy.
<b>de'cen cy</b>	That which is proper ; propriety.
<b>in sol'ven cy</b>	Inability to pay one's debts.
<b>de scend'ant</b> (-sěn')	An offspring.
<b>in ces'sant</b>	Without interruption, continual.
<b>pur su'ant</b>	Done in consequence ; in consequence of.
<b>con'fi dent</b>	Assured beyond doubt ; having self-reliance ; having an excess of assurance.
<b>con fi dant'</b> (-dânt')	One to whom secrets are intrusted.
<b>com'pe tent</b>	Able, adequate, suitable, qualified.
<b>de scent'</b> (-sënt')	Change from higher to lower ; inclination downward.
<b>ex pe'di ent</b>	Adapted to further what is purposed ; advan- tageous.
<b>prec'e dent</b>	An authoritative example.
<b>ac cord'ance</b>	Agreement, harmony.
(-kôr'dáns)	
<b>con vey'ance</b> (-vā')	Process or means of carrying anything ; a vehicle ; legal transfer of property.
<b>en dur'ance</b> (-dūr')	Act of bearing or suffering ; patience.
<b>or'di nance</b> (ôr'-)	A prescribed practice or usage ; a local law ; an edict or decree.
<b>re sem'blance</b>	Similarity, likeness.
(-zěm'blăns)	
<b>tem'per ance</b> (-pěr-)	Habitual moderation of the appetites and pas- sions ; abstinence.
<b>ab'sti nence</b>	Voluntary forbearance ; depriving one's self of some indulgence.
<b>con'science</b> (-shěns)	Sense of moral goodness ; conviction of right or duty.
<b>dil'i gence</b>	Careful attention and application ; industry.
<b>ex pe'ri ence</b>	The actual living through of anything ; practi- cal knowledge gained by observation or (ěks-pě'rī-) trial. To undergo.
<b>in tel'li gence</b>	The faculty of understanding ; information communicated.
<b>per sist'ence</b> (pěr-)	Staying or continuing quality ; obstinacy.

STUDY *ance, ence ; ancy, ency ; ant, ent.* ON PAGE XIV

<b>con'stan cy</b>	Steadfastness, fidelity.
<b>com pla'cen cy</b>	Satisfaction ; good nature ; self-satisfaction.
<b>de spond'en cy</b>	Discouragement, depression of mind.
<b>ap'pli cant</b> (äp'li-)	One who makes a request, a petitioner.
<b>im por'tant</b> (-pôr'tănt)	Bearing weight or consequence ; of much im- port.
<b>res'tau rant</b>	A public eating house.
<b>sig nif'i cant</b>	Expressive or suggestive ; important.
<b>op'u lent</b>	Having property, wealthy, affluent.
<b>sub ser'vi ent</b> (-sûr')	Useful in an inferior capacity ; serving to pro- mote some end ; subordinate.
<b>vir'u lent</b> (-öo-)	Extremely poisonous ; malignant.
<b>em'i nent</b>	High, lofty ; noted, famous.
<b>in de pend'ent</b>	Free : not relying on others ; not subject to bias or influence.
<b>su per in tend'ent</b> (sû-)	One having oversight and direction of some place, organization, etc.
<b>ac quaint'ance</b> (-kwăn')	State of having knowledge of. A person with whom one is acquainted.
<b>ap pli'ance</b> (-pli')	A thing used as a means to an end ; apparatus or device.
<b>coun'te nance</b>	The face ; aspect ; encouragement. To en- courage.
<b>for bear'ance</b> (fôr-bâr')	Act or state of refraining from anything ; self- restraint.
<b>pre pon'der ance</b> (-dêr-)	Superiority of weight, influence, power, or force.
<b>ven'geance</b> (vên'jăns)	Retribution ; revenge.
<b>af'flu ence</b> (ăf'löo-)	An abundant supply ; wealth.
<b>con'se quence</b>	That which follows as a result.
<b>ef fer ves'cence</b>	Gas escaping in innumerable small bubbles ; irrepressible excitement ; a display of feel- ing.
<b>el'o quence</b> (-kwěns)	Force and persuasiveness in discourse.
<b>mag nif'i cence</b>	Grandeur, splendor.
<b>prev'a lence</b> (-ä-)	General diffusion ; wide extension.

STUDY *ance, ence; ancy, ency; ant, ent*, ON PAGE xiv

<b>dis crep'an cy</b>	Disagreement, variance, inconsistency.
<b>con stit'u en cy</b>	A body of voters in a district; the district represented.
<b>e mer'gen cy</b> (-mûr')	An unforeseen occurrence which calls for immediate action; pressing necessity.
<b>as sail'ant</b> (ă-sāl')	One that attacks.
<b>ex or'bi tant</b> (ěg-zôr')	Excessive, extravagant.
<b>in dig'nant</b>	Wrathful, exasperated.
<b>ser'geant</b> (săr'jěnt)	A noncommissioned officer ranking next above a corporal.
<b>ad ja'cent</b> (ă-jă')	Lying near or contiguous.
<b>ap par'ent</b> (ă-pâr')	Capable of being seen; evident, seeming.
<b>con sist'ent</b>	Standing firm; not contradictory.
<b>e quiv'a lent</b> (-kwîv'ă-)	Equal in worth or value.
<b>le'ni ent</b>	Mild, merciful, clement.
<b>a bun'dance</b> (ă-)	Ample sufficiency, great plenty.
<b>al le'giance</b> (-jăns)	A tie or obligation to a government or ruler; fidelity to a cause or person.
<b>as sist'ance</b>	Help, aid, support.
<b>de fi'ance</b>	A state of open opposition; a challenge.
<b>ig'no rance</b>	Want of knowledge.
<b>re mem'brance</b>	Recollection, memory.
<b>ab hor'rence</b> (-hŏr')	A feeling of strong repugnance.
<b>au'di ence</b>	A formal hearing; an assembly of hearers.
<b>cor re spond'ence</b> (-spŏn'děns)	Communication by letters; the letters which pass between correspondents.
<b>ev'i dence</b>	That which tends to make evident or manifest; the material of proof.
<b>in'no cence</b>	Freedom from guilt; guilelessness; simplicity.
<b>o be'di ence</b>	Compliance with that which is required by authority; dutifulness.
<b>sci'ence</b> (sî')	Classified knowledge, especially of the physical world; any branch of such knowledge.



STUDY *ance, ence; ancy, ency; ant, ent*, ON PAGE xiv

<b>hes'i tan cy</b> (hěz-)	Hesitation, indecision.
<b>cur'ren cy</b>	Money, a circulating medium of exchange
<b>fre'quen cy</b> (-kwěn-)	Common occurrence, fact or condition of re- turning frequently.
<b>con'so nant</b>	A letter of the alphabet other than a vowel. In agreement.
<b>ex trav'a gant</b> (-ă-)	Wasteful, unrestrained; exceeding reasonable limits.
<b>lux u'ri ant</b>	Exceedingly fertile; superabundant.
<b>ten'ant</b>	A dweller or occupant. To hold as a tenant.
<b>an te ced'ent</b> (-sěd')	Going before, anterior, preceding.
<b>as sent'</b>	To sanction, to acquiesce. Consent, approval.
<b>con va les'cent</b>	Recovering from sickness.
<b>prom'i nent</b>	Conspicuous, chief.
<b>bel lig'er ent</b> (-līj')	Warlike, hostile; pugnacious; waging war.
<b>per'ma nent</b> (pâr'mă-)	Lasting indefinitely; durable.
<b>ac cept'ance</b> (-sěp')	Act of accepting; an assent.
<b>al li'ance</b>	Act or result of allying or uniting.
<b>ar'ro gance</b>	Haughtiness, self-assumption.
<b>com pli'ance</b>	Act of yielding to demand; acquiescence, consent.
<b>re li'ance</b>	Dependence; confidence; thing depended on.
<b>re sist'ance</b> (-zīs')	Act of resisting or opposing; any opposing force.
<b>ab'sence</b>	State of being away or not present; inatten- tion to things present.
<b>be nev'o lence</b>	Good will or kindness; charity given.
<b>ex ist'ence</b> (ěg-zīst')	State of being actual; actual occurrence; that which exists.
<b>in'so lence</b>	Arrogant contempt; impudence.
<b>rem i nis'cence</b>	Act of recalling, recollection; that which is recalled.
<b>sen'tence</b>	A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought; the judgment of a court. To pass judgment on.

Study Review 16 on page 169.

<b>g</b> nu'mer ate	(-mēr-)	To number ; to count ; to go over in detail.
<b>d</b> ep're cate		To disapprove strongly ; to express regret for.
<b>p</b> er'pe trate	(pûr')	To do or perform ; to carry through ; to com- mit.
<b>d</b> ev'as tate		To lay waste, to ravage.
<b>a</b> bol'ish	(â-)	To do away with wholly ; to annul.
<b>d</b> is perse'	(-pûrs')	To scatter ; to distribute ; to disseminate.
<b>l</b> u'bri cate		To make smooth or slippery.
<b>m</b> ain tain'		To hold or keep in any particular condition ;
	(mān-tān')	to support.
<b>e</b> rad'i cate		To pluck up by the roots ; to destroy utterly.
<b>t</b> es'ti fy	(-fī)	To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact ; to bear witness.
<b>u</b> surp'	(-zûrp')	To take possession of by force or without right.
<b>s</b> tip'u late		To bargain ; to specify as a term of an agree- ment.
<b>s</b> phyx'i ate		To suffocate.
	(-fik'sī-)	
<b>e</b> x as'per ate		To irritate, to provoke, to enrage.
	(ĕg-zās')	
<b>f</b> luc'tu ate	(-tū-)	To move back and forth like a wave ; to be wavering or unsteady.
<b>p</b> ro cras'ti nate		To defer, to postpone ; to delay.
<b>e</b> x tin'guish	(-gwish)	To put out ; to suppress.
<b>s</b> tu'pe fy	(-fī)	To make stupid or dull ; to deprive of sensi- bility.
<b>v</b> er'i fy		To prove to be true ; to confirm.
<b>p</b> u'ri fy		To render pure ; to free from imperfection or moral defilement.
<b>o</b> b'vi ate		To prevent by interception ; to make unneces- sary.
<b>i</b> n au'gu rate		To commence or enter upon ; to invest with office in a formal manner.
<b>a</b> c qui esce'	(-wī-ēs')	To submit, to consent.
<b>p</b> ur sue'		To follow with a view to overtake ; to per- secute.
<b>r</b> ar'e fy	(rār'ē-fī)	To make thin or less dense.

clique (klĕk)	A narrow circle of persons associated by common interests ; exclusive set.
dis cre'tion (-krĕsh')	Discernment ; wise conduct and management.
doc'trine (-trĭn)	That which is taught ; dogma ; principle of faith.
con spir'a cy (-spĭr'ă-) plot.	A combination of men for an evil purpose ; a
re search' (-sŭrch')	Laborious, careful inquiry or investigation.
id i o syn'cra sy (-kră-) ture ; eccentricity.	A characteristic peculiarity of habit or struc-
cre den'tial (-shăl)	A certificate given to a person to show he has a right to confidence or authority.
op po'nent	An antagonist ; an adversary
pique (pĕk)	Slight anger or resentment ; wounded pride.
in tu i'tion (-ish'ŭn)	Instinctive knowledge or feeling.
pseu'do nym (sŭ')	A fictitious name ; a pen name.
quo'rum (kwô')	The number of members of any body legally competent to transact business.
ac qui si'tion (-zĭsh')	Act of acquiring or getting ; the thing acquired or gained.
i o'ta (i-ô'tă)	A very small quantity or degree ; a particle.
knack (năk)	Adroitness, dexterity, facility.
lab'y rinth	A series of intricate passageways, a maze ; an inexplicable difficulty.
an i mos'i ty	Violent hatred leading to opposition.
con junc'tion (-jŭnk')	Union, association, occurrence together.
con niv'ance (-nĭv')	Passive coöperation in a crime or fault ; corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing.
mem'oir (-wôr)	A biography.
ad mo ni'tion (-nĭsh')	Warning, caution.
con ceit' (-sĕt')	Vanity, an exaggerated opinion of one's self.
pes'ti lence	Any contagious epidemic disease that usually has fatal results.
re pent'ance	Sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do ; contrition for sin.
hi er o glyph'ic (hĭ-ēr-ô-glĭf')	A character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians ; a secret sign.

cashier' (-ēr')	One who has charge of money.
stat is ti'cian (-tīsh'ăn)	One versed in, engaged in compiling, statistics.
treas'ur er (trězh'ūr-ēr)	One who has charge of collected funds.
tell'er	An officer of a bank who receives and counts over money paid in, and who pays out money on checks.
reg'is trar (-trār)	An official recorder ; a keeper of records.
bur'sar (būr'sēr)	A treasurer or cash keeper.
bank'er	One who conducts the business of banking.
law'yer (lô'yēr)	One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law.
sur'geon (sūr'jūn)	One whose profession it is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation.
den'tist	One whose profession it is to treat teeth.
oc'u list	One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.
vet'er i nary (-ēr-ī-nā-)	One who treats the diseases of domestic animals. Of or pertaining to the curing of domestic animals.
mas seuse' (mā-sûz')	A woman who practices massage.
ar'chi tect (är kī-)	One who draws up plans and specifications for buildings, and who superintends their construction.
cler'gy man (klūr)	An ordained minister.
li bra'ri an	One who has care or charge of a library.
sculp'tor (-tēr)	One who carves, cuts, or hews wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues and other ornaments.
pi an'ist (pī-ăn'ist)	A skilled performer on the piano.
teach'er (tēch')	One whose occupation is to instruct.
tax'i der mist (-dūr-)	One who prepares and mounts the skins of animals in lifelike form.
build'er (bīl')	One who oversees building operations.
con trac'tor (-tēr)	One who contracts or agrees to perform work on a large scale.
auc tion eer' (ôk-)	One licensed to hold a public sale where articles go to the highest bidder.
sales'man (sālz')	One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.
gar'den er (gär)	One who makes and tends a garden.

<b>en gi neer</b>	One who follows as a calling any of the <b>branches</b> of engineering ; one who drives an engine.
<b>ma chin'ist</b> (-shēn')	One who constructs or repairs machines and engines ; one skilled in working with them.
<b>brake'man</b>	A man in charge of brakes on a railroad train.
<b>brick'lay er</b>	One who works at laying bricks.
<b>car'pen ter</b> (kär')	A builder or repairer of wooden structures.
<b>la'bor er</b> (-bēr-)	A person who does work that requires strength rather than skill.
<b>plumb'er</b> (plūm')	A tradesman who furnishes, fits, and repairs gas, water, and soil pipes, etc.
<b>shoe'mak er</b> (shōō')	One whose occupation is to make shoes.
<b>tai'lor</b> (tā'lēr)	One who cuts out and makes outer garments.
<b>dress'mak er</b>	A maker of gowns.
<b>mil'li ner</b>	One who makes, trims, or deals in hats, bonnets, and headdresses for women.
<b>hab'er dash er</b>	One who keeps a men's furnishing store.
<b>jew'el er</b> (jū')	One who makes, or deals in, jewels, precious stones, etc.
<b>a poth'e ca ry</b> (ā-)	One who sells drugs for medicinal purposes.
<b>un'der tak er</b> (-tāk-)	One whose business is to take charge of funerals.
<b>pub'lish er</b>	One who issues and offers for sale books, magazines, and other printed matter.
<b>jour'nal ist</b> (jūr')	An editorial or other professional writer for a periodical.
<b>re port'er</b> (-pōr')	A person who reports law proceedings or legislature debates ; one who reports for a newspaper.
<b>com pos'i tor</b> (-pōz-ī-tēr)	One who sets type.
<b>a man u en'sis</b> (ā-)	A copyist ; secretary. [ <i>pl.</i> amanuenses (-sēz). ]
<b>val'et</b> (vāl'èt ; vāl'ā)	A manservant who takes care of the clothes of a man ; a body servant.
<b>chauf feur'</b> (shō-fūr')	One who manages the running of an automobile
<b>cap'tain</b> (-tīn)	The commanding officer or master of a merchant vessel or of any kind of vessel ; the commanding officer of a company of soldiers.
<b>watch'man</b> (wōch')	One who guards a building.
<b>jan'i tor</b> (-tēr)	One who has the care of a building.

<b>ac count'</b>	A statement or record of financial transactions, with their debits and credits.
<b>au'dit</b>	A special examination of accounting records. To examine or investigate.
<b>bal'ance</b> (-āns)	The difference between the sum of the debits and credits of an account. To close an account ; to settle.
<b>cred'i tor</b> (-tēr)	One to whom money is due.
<b>debt'or</b> (dět'ēr)	One who owes a debt.
<b>deb'it</b> (dēb')	A debt ; an entry on the debit or left-hand side of an account.
<b>dis'count</b>	A deduction made from a gross sum ; rate of interest charged in discounting.
<b>draft</b>	An order from one person to another directing the payment of money to a person named in the instrument.
<b>draw'er</b> (drō')	One who draws or issues a draft or bill of exchange.
<b>draw ee'</b>	The person on whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn.
<b>in'dex</b> (-dēks)	That which points out ; a table for facilitating reference to topics, names, etc.
<b>jour'nal</b> (jūr')	A book in which is recorded in chronological order such business transactions as do not properly belong in any other book of original entry.
<b>ledg'er</b> (lēj')	A book of accounts in which is grouped under appropriate names all debits and credits belonging thereto.
<b>post'ing</b>	Transferring entries from a book of original entry to the ledger.
<b>in'voice</b>	An itemized statement of goods bought.
<b>state'ment</b>	A summary of an account showing the balance due.
<b>vouch'er</b>	A paper which shows truth of accounts ; an evidence of payment.
<b>im'prest fund</b>	A sum of money set aside from the general cash fund to meet petty expenses.
<b>cap'i tal ist</b>	A person of large property.
<b>em ploy'er</b>	One who employs another.
<b>em ploy'ee</b> (-ē)	One who is employed by another.
<b>part'ner</b> (pärt')	An associate in business.
<b>cus'tom er</b> (-tūm-)	One who makes regular purchases ; a patron.
<b>way'bill</b>	A document containing the weight, description of articles, and shipping directions of goods sent by freight.
<b>tick'ler</b>	A book or file which serves as a daily reminder of things to be done.

sec're ta ry	A person who conducts correspondence, keeps minutes, etc., for another or others.
cor re spond'ent (-spōn')	One with whom intercourse is carried on by letters.
du'pli ca tor	A copying machine.
hec'to graph (-gráf)	A contrivance for making copies of a writing or drawing.
mim'e o graph	A stencil copying device invented by Edison.
ne'o style	A stencil copying device similar to a mimeo-graph.
mul'ti graph	A machine to set and print imitation type-writing.
rol'ler cop'i er graph'o phone (gráf'ō fōn)	Instruments for mechanically recording and reproducing human speech.
pho'no graph (fō')	
dic'ta phone (-tā-fōn)	
tel'e phone	An instrument for reproducing sounds at a distance.
tel'e graph (-gráf)	An apparatus for communication at a distance by means of electric signals.
tel'e gram	A message by telegraph.
ca'ble gram	Message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.
tran scribe'	To write out, usually on a typewriter, a copy of matter dictated.
type'wri ter (-rī-)	An instrument for writing by means of type.
prox'i mo (prōk'sī-)	In or of the next month after the present
ul'ti mo	In the month preceding the present.
in'stant	The present or current month.
mem o ran'dum	An informal record of something which it is desired to remember. [Pl. memorandums or memoranda (-dā).]
cler'i cal	Relating to a clerk or copyist.
sum'ma ry (-ā-)	An abstract containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.
mer'chan dise (mûr'chăn-diz)	Commodities, wares, goods.
bar'gain (bār'gĕn)	An agreement or compact between two parties ; an advantageous purchase.



<b>re mit'tance</b>	The sending of money, bills, etc.; money transmitted.
<b>in'ven to ry</b>	An itemized list of goods with their estimated worth; a schedule of goods.
<b>as'sets</b>	The entire property of a person or corporation applicable to the payment of his or its debts.
<b>li a bil'i ties</b> (lī-ā-)	That which one is under obligation to pay; debts.
<b>con sign'ment</b> (-sīn')	That which is sent to an agent in another place.
<b>con sig'nor</b> (-sīn'ēr)	One who consigns or ships something to another.
<b>con sig nee'</b> (-sī-nē')	One to whom something is consigned or shipped.
<b>mer'can tile</b> (mūr' . . tīl)	Pertaining to merchants or the business of merchants; commercial.
<b>man u fac'to ry</b>	A building or place where anything is manufactured; a factory.
<b>fac'to ry</b>	A manufactory.
<b>ware'house</b> (wâr')	A storehouse for wares or goods.
<b>whole'sale</b> (hōl')	Pertaining to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers.
<b>re'tail</b> (-tāl)	To sell in small quantities; to sell directly to the consumer.
<b>al low'ance</b>	A definite sum granted; an abatement or deduction.
<b>bo'nus</b>	A sum paid in addition; a premium given for a loan or other privilege.
<b>in vest'ment</b>	The laying out of money or capital in a source of income or profit.
<b>re mu ner a'tion</b>	Compensation, reward, payment for service.
<b>in stall'ment</b> (-stōl')	One of a number of parts; a payment of a portion of a sum of money due.
<b>pro'test</b>	A formal declaration by the holder of a negotiable instrument of its non-payment or non-acceptance by the drawer.
<b>man'age ment</b>	The collective body of those who manage any enterprise; control, administration.
<b>pan'ic</b>	A sudden fright concerning financial affairs.
<b>ex pense'</b> (-pēns)	That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; outlay.
<b>sta tis'tics</b> (stā-)	Classified facts, especially those facts which can be stated in numbers or in tables.
<b>liq'ui date</b> (lik'wī-)	To pay off an indebtedness; to arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt.
<b>com'merce</b> (-ērs)	The exchange or buying and selling of commodities; extended trade or traffic.

sal'a ry (-ă-)	Fixed wages for a year, quarter, or month.
rev'e nue (-nū)	The return from an investment; an item of income; the annual yield of taxes collected by a government.
per cent'age	Allowance or commission on a hundred.
fis'cal	Pertaining to financial matters.
boy'cott	A combining to withhold or prevent dealings.
u'su ry (-zhŭ-)	Interest in excess of a legal rate.
ma tu'ri ty	Termination of the period an obligation has to run.
guar an tee' (gār-)	To promise to answer for another's payment of debt or performance of duty; to warrant.
syn'di cate	An association or group of persons who combine to carry out on their own account a financial and industrial project.
in cor'po rate (-kôr')	To unite into one body; to form into a corporation.
man'i fold	To make many copies.
own'er ship (ôn')	Right of possession; lawful claim or title.
trus tee'	One intrusted with the property of another.
ac'tu a ry (-tŭ-ă-)	A registrar or clerk; the computing official of an insurance company.
sched'ule (skĕd')	A written formal list or inventory.
ad vance'	An addition to the price; a rise in value.
de lin'quent (-kwĕnt)	Offending by neglect or violation of duty. A person who so offends.
fac sim'i le	An exact copy or likeness of anything.
sam'ple	A part of anything shown as evidence of quality; a specimen.
in dorse' (-dôrs')	To write on the back of; to sanction.
ac crue' (-krōō')	To come by way of increase; to be added as an increase or profit.
em bar'go (-bār')	Any prohibition imposed by law upon commerce.
fore clo'sure (-zhŭr)	A proceeding which bars or extinguishes a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.
co part'ner ship	The state or right of a copartner; a company of copartners.
ar bi tra'tion (är-)	The hearing and determination of a matter in dispute by a third party.

## LESSON 73. CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS 73

<b>a'pron</b> (-prŭn)	An article worn on the fore part of the body to protect the clothes from dirt.
<b>o'ver coat</b> (-vēr-kōt)	A coat worn over the other clothing.
<b>bod'ice</b> (-is)	An inner garment stiffened with whalebone ; a close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress.
<b>tur'ban</b> (tŭr')	A headdress having no brim.
<b>col'lar</b> (-ār)	A band worn around the neck.
<b>ap par'el</b> (ă-)	External clothing, garments, dress.
<b>o'ver alls</b> (-ōlz)	A kind of loose trousers worn over others as a protection.
<b>gaunt'let</b> (gänt')	A long, stout glove covering part of the arm.
<b>at tire'</b>	Dress ; anything which dresses or adorns.
<b>blaz'er</b>	A light jacket of wool or silk of a bright color.
<b>rag'lan</b>	A kind of loose overcoat with large sleeves.
<b>pet'ti coat</b>	An underskirt.
<b>che mise'</b> (shĕ-mēz')	An undergarment worn by women.
<b>sur'plice</b> (sŭr')	An outer vestment of white linen worn by clergy.
<b>sus pend'ers</b> (-pĕn'dĕrs)	Two bands or straps arranged to pass over the shoulders to hold the trousers up.
<b>cas'sock</b> (-ŭk)	A close, long outer garment worn by men and women, especially by clergymen.
<b>gir'dle</b> (gŭr'd'l)	A belt or sash encircling the waist.
<b>knick'er bock ers</b> (nĭk')	A style of short knee breeches
<b>stock'ings</b>	Close fitting coverings for the foot or leg, usually knit or woven.
<b>trou'sers</b> (-zĕrz)	An outer garment for boys and men extending from waist to knee or ankle.
<b>tu'nic</b>	A loose fitting garment.
<b>cha peau'</b> (shá-pō')	A covering for the head, a hat.
<b>mack'in tosh</b>	A waterproof outer garment named after Charles Mackintosh, the inventor.
<b>trous seau'</b> (trōō-so')	The collective personal outfit of a bride.
<b>cra vat'</b> (krá-)	A piece of silk or other cloth worn about the neck.

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<b>chev'i ot</b> (chěv'ī-ūt)	A nappy, usually twilled, woolen fabric.
	A cotton fabric, used for shirts, waists, etc.
<b>pop'lin</b>	A corded fabric usually of silk or worsted.
<b>sa teen'</b> (sǎ-)	A fabric made of cotton or wool, with a glossy surface resembling satin.
<b>bril'lian tine</b> (-yǎn-těn)	A dress fabric, glossy on both sides, and resembling alpaca.
<b>al'ba tross</b> (-bǎ-)	A fine, thin woolen fabric.
<b>fou lard'</b> (fōo-lǎrd')	A thin, soft material with a satin finish, usually of silk or cotton.
<b>or'gan die</b> (ôr'gǎn-dī)	A kind of fine, thin muslin, plain or figured, used for dresses.
<b>peau de soie'</b> (pō dē swā')	A silk dress fabric so woven as to appear satiny.
<b>sat'in</b>	A silk fabric of a thick, close texture, having a glossy surface.
<b>taf'fe ta</b> (-tǎ)	A fine, smooth silk having a luster.
<b>crêpe de Chine</b> (krāp d' shēn')	A very thin, lustrous dress silk.
<b>et'a mine</b> (-ǎ-mēn)	A light textile fabric, like fine bunting.
<b>gren'a dine</b> (-ǎ-dēn)	A thin, gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.
<b>ba tiste'</b> (bǎ-tēst')	A fine cotton muslin resembling linen cambric.
<b>cash'mere</b>	Dress fabric of fine wool.
<b>cas'si mere</b>	A thin twilled woolen cloth.
<b>vel vet een'</b> (-tēn')	A kind of cloth usually of twilled cotton imitating velvet.
<b>cré'pon</b> (krǎ')	A stuff resembling crepe but of firmer texture.
<b>pon gee'</b>	A thin, soft fabric silk from India or China, usually undyed.
<b>chif'fon</b> (shif')	A soft, gauzy silk material used for trimmings and dresses.
<b>chintz</b>	Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices.
<b>chal'lis</b> (shǎl'ī)	A very light-weight cotton or wool dress fabric.
<b>bro cade'</b>	Silk stuff woven in gold or silver thread, or ornamented with raised flowers.
<b>al pac'a</b> (-ǎ)	A thin cloth made from the wool of Peruvian sheep.
<b>cor'du roy</b> (kôr'dũ-roi)	A kind of coarse, durable cotton fabric having a piled surface like velvet raised in ridges.

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<b>as'tra khan</b> (trá-kǎn)	The skin of stillborn or young lambs of Astrakhan, the curled wool of which resembles fur.
<b>ma dras'</b> (má-drás')	A fine cotton fabric, usually corded or figured.
<b>serge</b> (sûrj)	A twilled woolen fabric used for clothing.
<b>si le'si a</b> (-shĭ-á)	A twilled cotton fabric used for dress linings, originally made of linen in Silesia, Prussia.
<b>per cale'</b> (pēr-kāl')	A closely woven cotton fabric with smooth finish.
<b>nain'sook</b> (nān'sōók)	A thin cotton muslin, plain or striped.
<b>baize</b> (bāz)	A coarse wool stuff, often with a long nap.
<b>buck'ram</b>	A coarse cloth of linen or hemp, stiffened with glue.
<b>mó'hair</b>	A fabric of smooth, lustrous wool and cotton mixed, much resembling alpaca.
<b>mus'lin</b> (mũz')	Various thin cotton cloths.
<b>cal'i co</b>	Cheap cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern.
<b>cam'bric</b>	A fine, thin, white fabric of flax or linen.
<b>me ri'no</b> (mě-rē')	A fine fabric made of wool or fine cotton and wool.
<b>kha'ki</b> (kā'kē)	A stout, brownish cotton cloth.
<b>gros'grain</b> (grō')	Silk or ribbon having heavy transverse cords.
<b>bom ba zine'</b> (-bá-zēn')	A twilled dress fabric having a silk warp and a worsted filling.
<b>cot'ton</b>	A soft, white, fibrous substance, composed of twisted hairs which grow on the seeds of the cotton plant.
<b>tweed</b>	A soft, flexible fabric made of wool.
<b>wor'sted</b> (wōōs'těd)	Well-twisted yarn, spun of long-staple wool; cloth made of such yarn.
<b>broad'cloth</b> (brôd')	A fine, smooth-faced woolen cloth.
<b>cham'bray</b> (shǎm'brā)	A gingham woven in plain colors with linen finish.
<b>crin'o line</b> (-lĭn)	A kind of stiff cloth.
<b>flan'nel</b>	A soft, woolen cloth of loose texture.
<b>dim'i ty</b>	A thin cotton corded fabric.
<b>bal brig'gan</b>	A cotton knitted fabric for either hosiery or underwear.

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<b>cra ven ette'</b> (-v'n-ët')	Woolen cloth made waterproof.
<b>her'ring bone</b>	A textile material made with the diagonal lines arranged alternately, so as to form a continuous zigzag pattern.
<b>An go'ra</b> (ăn-gō'ră)	A city in Asia Minor. Angora cloth is made of Angora wool, or mohair.
<b>em broid'er y</b> <b>nee'dles</b> (-d'ls)	Needlework used to ornament textile fabrics. Instruments for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread.
<b>Chan til'ly</b> (shăn-)	A delicate kind of lace, usually black, with a floral pattern.
<b>passe men'terie</b> (păs-měn'trî)	Trimmings, especially braids and cords.
<b>Val en ciennes'</b> (vă-lăn-syăn')	A kind of lace, made originally in Valenciennes, France.
<b>fringe</b>	An ornamental border consisting of projecting threads of ends of fabric twisted or plaited together.
<b>ja bot'</b> (zhă-bō')	A trimming consisting of a piece of ruffled lace, etc., worn by women down the front of dress.
<b>lin'ge rie</b> (lăn'zh'rē)	Linen and cotton underwear worn by women.
<b>rib'bon</b> (-ûn)	A narrow woven fabric usually of silk, employed for dress trimming.
<b>chin chil'la</b> (-ă)	A heavy, long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.
<b>er'mine</b> (âr'mîn)	A white fur with black spots at regular intervals.
<b>seal'skin</b>	The fur of a seal, after the removal of the coarse outer hair.
+ <b>che nille'</b> (shē-nēl')	A kind of tufted cord of silk or cotton for fringes, etc.
<b>cro chet'</b> (-shă')	Lacy work knitted with a hooked needle.
<b>ren ais sance'</b> (-ě-săns')	A variety of showy lace made of braid, joined by lace stitches.
× <b>ap pli qué</b> (-plē-kă')	Ornamental patterns put on textiles.
<b>tas'sel</b>	A pendant ornament ending in a tuft of loose threads.
<b>but'ton</b>	A catch of various forms and materials designed to fasten together parts of a dress.
<b>fich'u</b> (fîsh'ōō)	A kind of ornamental three-cornered cape worn by women as a covering for the shoulders or head.
+ <b>moi ré'</b> (mwă-ră')	Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance.
<b>suède</b> (swăd)	A leather tanned on the bleached side so as to leave an undressed surface.
<b>tulle</b> (tōōl)	A thin, fine silk net, plain or dotted, used for veils, hats, etc.

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<b>buck'le</b>	An ornamental device for uniting two loose ends.
<b>pa ja'mas</b> (pā-jä'máz)	A night garment consisting of a blouse and loose trousers or drawers.
<b>wool'en</b> (wōol')	Made of wool.
<b>ve lours'</b> (vē-lōor')	A textile fabric having a pile like that of velvet.
<b>par'a sol</b> (-ā-sōl)	A light, portable sunshade.
<b>thread</b> (ě)	A fine cord of cotton or linen.
<b>e las'tic</b>	Fabric rendered elastic by fine strings of India rubber woven in ; an India rubber band.
<b>ei'der down</b> (i-)	The down of the eider duck.
<b>hem'stitched</b> (-stīcht)	Ornamented with needlework at the head of a hem.
<b>neg li gee'</b> (-zhā')	An easy, unceremonious attire.
<b>tow'el ing</b>	Cloth for towels.
<b>um brel'la</b> (-ā)	A shade carried in the hand as protection from the rain.
<b>zeph'yr</b> (zěf'ēr)	A yarn or worsted used for knitting and embroidery.
<b>sel'vage</b> (-vēj)	The edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling.
<b>pin'a fore</b>	An apron worn by children.
<b>rem'nant</b>	An unsold end of a piece of goods.
<b>in'ter lin ing</b> (-lin-)	A lining between the outside fabric of a garment and the ordinary lining.
<b>mer'cer ized</b> (mûr')	Treated with a solution of caustic alkali which gives a silky luster.
<b>tex'tile</b> (-tīl)	Woven or capable of being woven.
<b>un'der wear</b>	The garments worn under outside clothing.
<b>seer'suck er</b> (sēr')	A light linen fabric with alternating and slightly craped stripes.
<b>pat'tern</b> (-ěrn)	Anything used as a guide or model for making things.
<b>ruch'ing</b> (rōosh')	A quilted or ruffled strip of fine fabric, usually worn at the neck or wrist.
<b>mous que taire'</b> (mōos-kē-târ')	Short for mousquetaire glove, which has a long, loose wrist.
<b>blan'ket</b>	A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool and having a nap, used as a bed covering.



<b>Bal mor'al</b> (-mǒr')	A stout boot, lacing in front.
<b>gai'ter</b> (gā')	A covering of cloth or leather fitting down upon the shoe to the instep.
<b>Ox'ford</b>	A kind of low shoe.
<b>blu'cher</b> (blōō')	A kind of shoe in which the tongue and toe are one piece of leather.
<b>slip'per</b>	A light shoe which may be slipped on with ease.
<b>con'gress</b>	A high shoe having sides made of elastic material.
<b>· moc'ca sin</b> (mōk ā-)	A shoe of deerskin or other soft leather.
<b>san'dal</b>	A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot.
<b>calf'skin</b> (kāf')	A superior kind of leather made of the skin of a calf.
<b>tanned</b> (tānd)	Converted into leather by impregnation of oak bark or some other form of tannic acid.
<b>colt</b>	A kind of leather used in shoes.
<b>mo roc'co</b>	A fine leather prepared from goatskin.
<b>rus'set</b>	A kind of reddish brown leather.
<b>pat'ent</b>	A kind of leather having a hard, glossy surface.
<b>vi'ci</b> (vī'sī)	Black, glazed, chrome-tanned kid.
<b>coun'ter</b>	The back leather or heel part of a boot or shoe upper.
<b>in'step</b>	The arched middle portion of the human foot or of a shoe.
<b>tongue</b> (tūng)	The flap of thin leather under the lacing or buckles of a boot or shoe.
<b>sole</b>	The part of the shoe on which the bottom of the foot rests.
<b>welt</b>	A narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole.
<b>shank</b>	The narrow part of the sole beneath the instep.
<b>vamp</b>	The part of a boot or shoe above the sole or welt in front of the ankle seam.
<b>fox'ing</b>	Repairing a boot or shoe with new front upper leather.
<b>eye'let</b>	A small hole, strengthened on edge, to receive a cord or fastener.
<b>grain'ing</b> (gran')	Softening and raising the hair side of a piece of leather.

<b>ec'sta sy</b> (ĕk'stă-)	Rapture, bliss.
<b>cap'i tal</b>	Pertaining to head ; principal ; capital city.
<b>Cap'i tol</b>	The building in which the Congress of the United States or a state legislature meets.
<b>anx i'e ty</b> (ăng-zî')	Uneasiness of mind ; concern about future events.
<b>dy'na mite</b> (dî'nă-)	An explosive of nitroglycerin absorbed in porous material.
<b>jour'ney</b> (jûr')	Travel or passage from one place to another ; a trip.
<b>ex pla na'tion</b> (-plă-)	Act of expounding or interpreting ; that which explains.
<b>liq'yor</b> (lik'ēr)	Any liquid substance ; an alcoholic beverage.
<b>dis turb'ance</b> (-tûr')	Any interruption of a state of peace or quiet.
<b>mil lion aire'</b> (-yŭn-âr')	A person possessing a million dollars or more.
<b>nic'o tine</b> (-tîn)	A very poisonous alkaloid, which is the active principle of tobacco.
<b>cur'va ture</b> (kûr'vă-tŭr)	A curving or bending ; a bend ; a curve. An abnormal curving of the spine.
<b>phar'ma cy</b> (făr'mă-)	A place where medicines are compounded or dispensed ; a drug store.
<b>de form'i ty</b> (-fôr')	Want of proper form or symmetry ; distortion
<b>ac'cu ra cy</b> (ăk'ŭ-ră-)	Exactness, correctness, precision.
<b>mos qui'toes</b> (-kē')	Insects capable of puncturing the skin of man and other animals and sucking blood.
<b>in'ter est</b>	Title or share in a thing ; a rate per cent of money paid for the use of money.
<b>cour'te sy</b> (kûr')	Politeness, civility, courtliness.
<b>im prove'ment</b> (-prōōv')	Act, state, or result of improving or bettering.
<b>ne ces'si ty</b>	Something indispensable or absolutely requisite.
<b>po si'tion</b> (-zîsh'ŭn)	Posture, attitude, pose ; place.
<b>mar'ket</b> (măr')	A place or assembly for selling and buying commodities ; opportunity for buying or selling
<b>in'fan cy</b>	The first part of life, early childhood.
<b>quar'rel</b> (kwôr')	A disagreement ; an angry dispute. contest or strife.
<b>sin'ew</b> (-ŭ)	A tendon ; a nerve ; a muscle.

<b>a mal'ga mate</b> (á-mäl'gá-)	To compound or mix with another metal ; to merge into a single body.
<b>dex'ter ous</b>	Ready and expert in the use of body or limbs ; skillful in contrivance.
<b>e nough'</b> (-nũf')	Sufficient, ample. Sufficiently, fully. A sufficiency.
<b>rec'i pe</b>	A prescription for making some combination, mixture, or preparation of materials.
<b>sed'en ta ry</b>	Accustomed to sit much or long ; characterized by or requiring much sitting.
<b>im pugn'</b> (-pũn')	To call in question ; to oppose as false.
<b>prin'ci pal</b> (-pāl)	Occupying the first place or rank ; chief. A presiding or chief officer.
<b>prin'ci ple</b> (-p'l)	A source or origin ; a fundamental truth ; a settled rule of action.
<b>de funct'</b>	Dead, deceased.
<b>i ras'ci ble</b> (ī-rās'ī-b'l)	Easily provoked or inflamed to anger ; irritable.
<b>par a pher na'li a</b> (-ā-fēr-nā'lī-ā)	Furnishings or apparatus, articles of equipment.
<b>se'ri al</b>	Appearing in successive parts or numbers.
<b>the o ret'i cal</b>	Depending on theory ; speculative.
<b>im promp'tu</b>	Made or done without previous study. Anything done offhand.
<b>nine'teen</b>	Nine plus ten ; the number greater than eighteen by a unit.
<b>nine'ti eth</b>	One of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. Next after eighty-ninth.
<b>scheme</b> (skēm)	Plan, purpose.
<b>det ri men'tal</b>	Injurious, hurtful.
<b>hon'or a ry</b> (õn-ēr-)	Done or conferred as a sign or token of honor.
<b>ab'so lute</b>	Complete, perfect ; unlimited, arbitrary.
<b>main'te nance</b> (mān')	Support, sustenance ; means of living.
<b>pic tur esque'</b> (-tūr-ěsk')	Forming a pleasing picture ; graphic ; quaint.
<b>dis as'trous</b> (-trūs)	Attended with loss ; very unfortunate, calamitous.
<b>hor i zon'tal</b>	Parallel to the horizon ; flat, level.
<b>ar is to crat'ic</b>	Of or pertaining to a government of nobles ; partaking of or characteristic of aristocracy.

## LESSON 81. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS 81

<b>al'mond</b> (ä'mǔnd)	A nutlike kernel of the fruit of the almond tree.
<b>Cay enne'</b> (kā-ĕn')	A very hot and pungent pepper.
<b>cin'na mon</b> (ā-mǔn)	The inner, aromatic bark of an East Indian tree.
<b>tea</b>	Prepared dried leaves of the tea plant; the beverage made from tea.
<b>cof'fee</b> (kǒf'ī)	The seeds of a plant; the beverage made from these seeds when roasted and ground.
<b>Ja'va</b> (jä'vā)	A variety of coffee.
<b>Mo'cha</b> (mō'kā)	A variety of coffee.
<b>co'coa</b> (-kō)	The pulverized seeds of the chocolate tree; the beverage made from them.
<b>fa ri'na</b> (fā-rī'nā or -rē')	A fine flour made from cereal grains; starch.
<b>gin'ger</b>	The pungent aromatic root of the ginger plant.
<b>hom'i ny</b>	Corn hulled and coarsely ground.
<b>horse'rad ish</b>	The root of the horse-radish plant, ground and used as a relish.
<b>may on naise'</b> (mā-ō-nāz')	A thick sauce used as a dressing for salad.
<b>mo las'ses</b> (-ĕz)	The thick brown sirup which drains from sugar in process of manufacture.
<b>mar'ma lade</b> (mār'mă-)	A preserve made of the pulp of fruit.
<b>mus'tard</b> (-tĕrd)	A powder composed of ground mustard seed.
<b>nut'meg</b>	The seed of an East Indian tree, much used as a spice.
<b>ol'ive</b> (-iv)	The fruit of the olive tree, eaten as a relish.
<b>pic'ca lil li</b>	A pickle of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.
<b>pick'le</b>	Any article of food which has been preserved in brine or in vinegar.
<b>gher'kin</b> (gûr')	A miniature cucumber used for pickling.
<b>Pear'line</b> (pûrl'ĕn)	The trade name of a washing powder.
<b>pre serves'</b> (-zûrvs')	That which is preserved, as fruit, etc.
<b>sug'ar</b> (shōog'ĕr)	A sweet crystalline substance occurring in many plant juices and constituting an important article of food.
<b>sir'up</b> (sĭr'ŭp)	A thick sweet liquid.

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<b>as par'a gus</b> (-ä-)	A plant cultivated for its young shoots, esteemed as a table delicacy.
<b>dan'de li on</b> (-li-)	A bitter herb, often cooked and eaten.
<b>pars'nip</b> (pärs')	A vegetable of the turnip family.
<b>car'rot</b> (-üt)	A plant with a root of reddish yellow color, used as a vegetable.
<b>pars'ley</b> (pärs')	An herb used to flavor soups, etc., or to garnish.
<b>thyme</b> (tīm)	A pungent aromatic plant used in seasoning.
<b>cab'bage</b> (kāl'āj)	A vegetable with a short stem, upon which is crowded a mass of leaves forming a dense head.
<b>let'tuce</b> (-is)	A plant having crisp leaves, which are used as a salad.
<b>rad'ish</b>	A pungent, fleshy root, eaten raw as a salad.
<b>cu'cum ber</b>	A vegetable, pickled or eaten green as a salad.
(kū'kūm-)	
<b>cau'li flow er</b> (kō')	A variety of the cabbage, having flower clusters instead of leaves.
<b>on'ion</b> (ün'yūn)	A garden vegetable having a pungent taste and odor.
<b>cel'er y</b> (sēl')	A plant of the parsley family, whose leaf-stalks are eaten raw or cooked.
<b>pump'kin</b> (pūmp')	A large gourdlike fruit, used in cooking.
<b>po ta'to</b>	An underground, starchy vegetable.
<b>rhu'barb</b> (rōō'bārb)	Acid leafstocks of a coarse herb, used for sauce.
<b>spin'ach</b> (-āj)	A cultivated plant whose leaves are eaten after boiling.
<b>tur'nip</b> (tūr')	A thick, edible, roundish root, eaten when boiled.
<b>to ma'toes</b> (-mā'tōs)	Large round fruit, red or yellow when ripe.
<b>matches</b> (māch'z)	Slender pieces of wood tipped with a mixture by means of which fire is produced.
<b>yeast</b> (yēst)	A vegetable substance which produces fermentation, used for raising dough.
<b>bou illon'</b>	A clear soup.
(bōō-yōn' or bōōl-yōn')	
<b>mul li ga taw'ny</b>	A very strongly flavored soup of meat and curry.
(-i-gā-tō')	
<b>gel'a tin</b> (jēl'ā-)	A hard, transparent, tasteless substance, obtained from connective animal tissue, as skin, hoof, or horns.
<b>tap i o'ca</b> (-kā)	A coarse granular preparation used in puddings

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<b>a'pri cot</b> (ā'prī-)	An oval fruit between a peach and plum in flavor.
<b>cran'ber ry</b>	An acid berry of bright red color.
<b>grapes</b> (grāps)	Smooth-skinned, juicy berries, growing in clusters on vines.
<b>per sim'mon</b> (pēr . . . ũn)	A sweet, plum-like fruit.
<b>ap'ple</b>	The firm-fleshed, round fruit of an apple tree.
<b>prune</b> (prōon)	A plum dried without fermentation.
<b>rai'sin</b> (rā'z'n)	A grape of a special variety, dried.
<b>ba na'na</b> (bā-nā'ná)	A tropical fruit having a soft pulp and luscious taste.
<b>can'ta loupe</b> (-tá-lōp)	A variety of muskmelon having a flesh of a reddish orange color.
<b>cit'ron</b> (sīt'rŭn)	A fruit resembling a lemon, but larger and less acid.
<b>grape'fruit</b> (-frōōt)	A tropical fruit with a very bitter rind and inner skin, but valued for its highly flavored, somewhat acid pulp.
<b>quince</b> (kwĩns)	A bitter fruit resembling a large yellow apple, used for jelly.
<b>mel'on</b> (-ŭn)	A large, juicy fruit, growing on vines.
<b>or'ange</b> (-ěnj)	A juicy acid or sweet tropical fruit.
<b>pine'ap ple</b>	The juicy fruit of a tropical plant, resembling in shape the cone of the pine tree.
<b>rasp'ber ry</b> (rāz')	A red, purple, black, or yellow fruit, used for dessert and preserves.
<b>straw'ber ry</b>	The fragrant edible berry of a small plant.
<b>tan'ger ine</b> (-jěr-ēn)	A variety of small-sized orange.
<b>cheese</b> (chēz)	The consolidated curd of milk, used as an article of food.
<b>Brie</b> (brē)	A kind of soft cream cheese made in Brie, France.
<b>Ca mem bert'</b> (kā-măn-bâr')	A soft, unpressed cream cheese made in the vicinity of Camembert, France.
<b>E'dam</b>	A Dutch pressed cheese of yellow color, so called from the village of Edam, near Amsterdam, Holland.
<b>Lim'burg er</b>	A soft cheese made in the Belgian province of Limburg.
<b>Roque fort'</b> (rōk-fōr' or rōk'fōrt)	A highly flavored, blue-molded cheese made at Roquefort, France.
<b>Neuf châ tel'</b> (nŭ-shâ-)	A soft, white cream cheese.

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<b>an cho'vies</b> (-chō-víz)	Small, herring-like fish.
<b>cavi ar'</b> (-är')	The prepared and salted roe of the sturgeon and other large fish.
<b>sar dine'</b> (sär-dēn')	A small herring preserved in olive oil.
<b>floun'äer</b>	Any member of the flatfish family.
<b>hal'i but</b> (höl')	The largest species of marine flatfish.
<b>her'ring</b>	A small fish abundant in the temperate and colder parts of the North Atlantic.
<b>scal'lop</b> (sköl'ŭp)	A bivalve shell-fish.
<b>stur'geon</b> (stŭr'jŭn)	A large fish, found in fresh and salt water.
<b>chick'en</b>	A young barnyard fowl.
<b>tur'key</b> (tŭr')	A bird of the pheasant family, originally found wild in America, but now domesticated.
<b>cream</b> (krēm)	The fatty part of milk.
<b>co'co nut</b>	The fruit of the coco palm.
<b>flour</b>	The finely ground meal of wheat.
<b>oat'meal</b> (ōt'mēl)	Meal made of oats.
<b>sal'ad</b>	A preparation of vegetables, fruit, fish, or meat, dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, etc.
<b>va nil'la</b> (vā-nīl'ā)	A flavoring extract made of the podlike capsules of the vanilla plant.
<b>ba'con</b>	The back and sides of a pig, salted and smoked.
<b>Bo lo'gna</b> (-nyā)	A large sausage made of beef, veal, and pork, chopped fine, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin.
<b>sau'sage</b> (sō')	Minced and highly seasoned meat, commonly inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin.
<b>suc'co tash</b>	Beans and kernels of corn boiled together.
<b>mac a ro'ni</b> (-ā-rō')	A flour paste dried in long, slender tubes and used, when cooked, as food.
<b>spa ghet'ti</b> (spā-gēt')	A variety of macaroni, made in cords of small diameter but larger than vermicelli.
<b>ver mi cel'li</b> (vŭr)	A paste of small grained wheat, dried in a slender tube form.
<b>pa'pri ka</b> (pā'prē-kä)	A Turkish pepper.
<b>sal e ra'tus</b>	Cooking soda.

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<b>car'pet</b> (kär')	A heavy woven floor covering, usually of wool.
<b>li no'le um</b>	A floor covering made of linseed oil and ground cork on a canvas backing.
<b>mat'ting</b>	A floor covering made of straw.
<b>Ax'min ster</b> (äks')	A variety of Turkey carpet woven by machine.
<b>Brus'sels</b> (-ëlz)	A carpet made of colored worsted yarns with a foundation web of strong linen thread.
<b>Smyr'na</b> (smûr'nâ)	A variety of carpet or rug originally manufactured at Smyrna in Asia Minor.
<b>o ri en'tal</b>	Pertaining to the Orient or East. A carpet from the Orient.
<b>Wil'ton</b>	A carpet or rug woven similar to the Brussels but with the loops cut, forming an elastic pile.
<b>in'grain</b>	A carpet made entirely of wool, dyed before being woven.
<b>mo quette'</b> (-kët')	A carpet with a velvety surface, made by fastening tufts of soft woolen yarn on a ground-work of cotton.
<b>tap'es try</b>	A carpet in which the designs are printed before the carpet is woven.
<b>bam boo'</b>	A woody grass, abundant in the tropics.
<b>ce'dar</b> (-dër)	A fragrant wood of remarkable durability.
<b>wal'nut</b> (wôl')	A hard, dark-colored wood, valuable for furniture.
<b>ma hog'a ny</b> (mä-högg'ä-)	A hard, fine-grained, reddish wood.
<b>rat tan'</b>	The long, slender, flexible stems of a palm, used in making furniture.
<b>ve neer'</b>	A thin layer of finely finished wood, fastened upon a commoner surface.
<b>brack'et</b>	A shelf supported against a wall.
<b>suite</b> (swët)	A number of rooms connected together.
<b>carv'ing</b> (kärv')	Wood carved or cut in an artistic or decorative manner.
<b>jar di nière'</b> (zhâr-dë-nyâr')	An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants.
<b>lac'quer</b> (läk'ër)	A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol.
<b>man'tel</b>	The shelf above a fireplace.
<b>cush'ion</b> (köösh'ün)	A case or bag stuffed with some soft and elastic material.
<b>Os'ter moor</b> (-mōor)	A kind of mattress, named after its manufacturer.

<b>buf fet'</b> (bōō-fā')	A sideboard or counter for refreshments.
<b>set tee'</b> (sēt-tē')	A medium-sized sofa with arms and a back, usually not upholstered.
<b>so'fa</b> (-fā)	A long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.
<b>ward'robe</b> (wôrd')	A portable closet for clothes.
<b>che val' glass</b> (shē-)	A large mirror swinging on horizontal pivots in a frame.
<b>tête-à-tête'</b> (tāt-â-tāt')	A short sofa for two persons.
<b>tab'o ret</b>	A small stand.
<b>cup'board</b> (küb'êrd)	A small closet.
<b>couch</b>	A structure on which to rest or sleep.
<b>mir'ror</b> (-êr)	A looking glass.
<b>lounge</b>	A couch with little or no back.
<b>chif fo nier'</b> (shif-ô-nêr')	An ornamental cabinet; a high, narrow bureau.
<b>di'van</b>	A cushioned seat or a large low sofa or couch.
<b>dres'ser</b>	A bureau.
<b>dav'en port</b>	A kind of writing desk; a kind of sofa.
<b>bur'lap</b>	A coarse fabric made of jute or hemp.
<b>ex cel'si or</b>	Curled shreds of wood used for stuffing upholstered furniture, etc.
<b>up hol'ster</b> (-hōl')	To furnish with stuffing, springs, coverings, or trimmings.
<b>ot'to man</b>	A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.
<b>ped'es tal</b>	A base or support.
<b>mis'sion</b> (mish'ün)	A plain style of furniture, originally used in the Catholic missions of California and Mexico.
<b>sec'tion al</b>	Furniture made in sections which can be joined together as needed.
<b>leath'er et</b> (lēth'êr-)	A paper product embossed in imitation of leather.
<b>co lo'ni al</b>	A style of architecture used in America in the eighteenth century or an imitation of that style.
<b>mold'ing</b>	A plane or curved narrow surface, either sunk or projecting, used for ornamentation.

<b>hos'pi ta ble</b> (-tă-b'l)	Receiving and entertaining strangers or guests generously and kindly.
<b>wit'ti cism</b> (-sîz'm)	A witty saying.
<b>dwel'ing</b>	Residence, abode.
<b>ab surd'i ty</b> (-sûr'dî-)	That which is ridiculous or incongruous.
<b>on'er ous</b> (-ûs)	Burdensome, oppressive.
<b>pu sil lan'i mous</b> (pû-)	Destitute of manly strength and firmness of mind; cowardly.
<b>un mis tak'a ble</b> (-tāk')	Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear, obvious, evident.
<b>em'is sa ry</b>	A disguised or secret agent; a spy; a scout.
<b>friv'o lous</b>	Of little weight or importance; given to trifling.
<b>mo not'o nous</b>	Wearisomely uniform.
<b>cel'lu loid</b> (-lû-)	A substance resembling ivory, composed of soluble guncotton and camphor.
<b>vin dic'tive</b> (-tîv)	Revengeful, retaliatory.
<b>gra tu'i tous</b>	Given freely or without recompense.
<b>o paque'</b> (pāk')	Not reflecting or giving out light; not transparent.
<b>tru'ant</b> (trōo')	Wandering from business or duty; absent from school without leave. One who shirks or is truant.
<b>scaf'fold</b> (-ôld)	Any of various temporary structures of timber, etc.; a platform for exhibiting a spectacle or for seating spectators at a show.
<b>ju've nile</b> (jōo've-nîl)	Young, youthful. A youth; a player of youthful parts.
<b>ar til'ler y</b> (är-)	Mounted guns or ordnance; the men and officers who have charge of them.
<b>in'do lent</b>	Lazy, inactive.
<b>sem'blance</b>	Likeness, resemblance, similarity.
<b>res'i dence</b> (rěz-i-děns)	Act or fact of abiding or dwelling in a place for some time; home, abode.
<b>res'i dents</b> (-děnts)	Those who reside in a place.
<b>prop'er ty</b>	That to which a person has a legal title.
<b>per suade'</b> (pěr-swād)	To influence or gain over by argument or advice; to convince.
<b>neph'ew</b> (něf'û)	The son of a brother or a sister.

<b>a bil'i ty</b> (â-)	Capability, skill, capacity.
<b>dun'geon</b> (-jŭn)	A close, dark prison ; a dark, underground cell.
<b>no to'ri ous</b>	Widely or commonly known, usually unfavorably.
<b>scru'ti ny</b> (skrōō')	Close examination, minute inspection.
<b>va'can cy</b>	Emptiness.
<b>af fair'</b> (-fâr')	Matter, concern, business of any kind.
<b>yacht</b> (yōt)	A vessel larger than a rowboat, used either for private pleasure or as a vessel of state to convey distinguished persons from one place to another.
<b>breath</b> (ě)	A vapor given off ; air inhaled and exhaled in respiration ; power of respiration ; a slight breeze.
<b>tough</b> (tŭf)	Yielding to force without breaking ; capable of resisting great strain ; strong ; hard.
<b>dis tinct'</b>	Distinguished by nature or station ; individual ; well-defined.
<b>prop'er</b>	Belonging to the essential constitution ; fitting, appropriate, respectable.
<b>bois'ter ous</b>	Rough, violent, noisy.
<b>twelve</b>	The number next after eleven.
<b>twelfth</b>	One of twelve equal parts of a whole ; the ordinal of twelve.
<b>con cise'ly</b> (-sīs')	Briefly, in a condensed manner.
<b>dis con'so late</b>	Deeply dejected, hopelessly sad, comfortless.
<b>in sa'ti a ble</b> (-shī-â-)	Incapable of being satisfied or appeased.
<b>mus'cu lar</b> (-lâr)	Of or pertaining to a muscle or a system of muscles ; possessing muscular strength.
<b>ob'so lete</b>	No longer in use ; antiquated.
<b>de light'ful</b> (-lit'fōōl)	Highly pleasing, affording great pleasure and satisfaction.
<b>pop'u lar</b> (-lâr)	Of or pertaining to the common people ; pleasing to people in general.
<b>ri dic'u lous</b>	Unworthy of serious consideration, absurd.
<b>ut'ter ance</b>	Vocal expression, articulation, speech.
<b>spon ta'ne ous</b>	Acting by internal impulse, energy, or natural law ; without external force.
<b>prompt'ly</b>	Instantly, without delay.

ham'ner	An instrument for driving nails, etc.
hatch'et (häch')	A small ax with a short handle.
nails (näls)	Pieces of metal pointed and headed to be driven into wood with a hammer.
crow'bar (krō'bär)	A bar of iron, usually wedge-shaped at the point, used as a lever.
cut'ler y (-lēr-)	Edged or cutting instruments.
ra'zor (-zēr)	A keen edged cutting instrument used in shaving the face or head.
scis'sors (sīz'ērz)	An instrument consisting of two cutting blades with handles.
knife (nīf)	A cutting instrument consisting of a thin blade fastened to a handle.
shears (shērz)	Large scissors.
re vol'ver	A firearm with a cylinder of several chambers to be discharged in succession.
ri'fle (-f'l)	A firearm having upon its bore spiral grooves to impart rotary motion to the projectile.
ax'le (äk's'l)	The pin on which a wheel revolves.
hinge	A joint on which a door or gate turns or swings.
pin'cers (-sērz)	An instrument having two grasping jaws working on a pivot.
pli'ers	A kind of small pincers with long jaws, used for bending metal rods or wire.
screen	A portable covered framework in the nature of a partition ; a grating of fine wire.
tongs	An instrument with two legs for taking hold of something.
tweez'ers (twēz')	A small, pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting.
cal'i pers	A two-legged, bent instrument, fastened together with a spring or hinge, used for measuring.
car'tridge (kär'trīj)	A shell holding a complete charge for a firearm.
gim'let (gīm')	A small tool with a screw point and a cross handle for boring holes.
pad'lock	A portable lock, usually jointed at one end.
scythe (sīfh)	A long, curved-blade instrument for mowing grass by hand.
skate	A metallic runner or set of wheels with a frame to fit the shoe.
twine	A strong thread.

can'is ter	A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, etc.
fau'cet (fô')	A fixture for drawing liquid from a pipe or other vessel.
fix'ture (-tûr)	That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage.
pul'ley (pōōl')	A wheel of any size, used to transmit power by means of a band, rope, or chain.
sprin'kler	A device for spraying plants, etc. ; a cart for watering roads.
wring'er (rīng')	A machine for pressing water out of anything.
grid'i ron (-i-ûrn)	A grated iron utensil for broiling food over coals.
nip'pers	Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting.
cas'ter	A small wheel on a pivot, on which furniture is supported.
re flec'tor (-tër)	A polished surface that reflects light or heat.
horse'shoe (hôrs'shōō)	A narrow plate of iron conformed to the rim of a horse's hoof.
lawn mower	A machine with blades used to clip the grass on lawns.
sta'ple (-p'l)	A loop of wire, bent and pointed to be driven into wood.
swiv'el	A part that turns on a headed bolt or pin.
for'ceps (fôr')	A pair of pincers or tongs.
pro trac'tor (-tër)	An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.
fur'nace (fûr')	An inclosed place in which heat is produced by the combustion of fuel.
cor'ru ga ted	Bent into a series of alternate ridges and grooves to give greater stiffness.
ja panned' (-pänd')	Treated, or coated, with japan.
chis'el (chīz')	A metal tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade.
fas'ten er (fäs's'n-)	Anything that binds or makes fast, as a lock, bolt, bar, or buckle.
skil'let	A small metal vessel with a handle.
straight'edge	A bar or slip of wood, metal, etc., having one or more edges for drawing straight lines.
col'an der (kûl')	A vessel having its lower half perforated for use as a strainer.
screw (skrōō)	A cylinder, grooved or threaded in an advancing spiral on its outer surface.

de spair' (-spâr')	State of being without hope, despondency.
co los'sal	Huge, gigantic.
mer i to'ri ous	Deserving ; worthy of regard or honor.
proph'e sy (prôf'ê-sî)	To foretell future events, especially by divine inspiration.
proph'e cy (-sî)	A prediction of something to take place in the future.
in'stinct	Natural inward impulse ; a natural aptitude or knack.
com pen'di um	An abridgment or abstract.
nos'tril	An external opening of the nose.
tro'phy (-fî)	Anything preserved as a memorial of victory.
scan'dal ous	Offending the conscience or moral feelings ; disgraceful to reputation ; libelous.
pro mis'cu ous	Mingled, confused, indiscriminate.
per haps'	By chance, peradventure.
con gen'ial (-yăl)	Naturally adapted ; pleasant and sympathetic.
se'quence	A succession, a following or coming after.
triv'i al	Of little worth or importance, trifling, petty.
tre men'dous	Marvelously great ; terrible.
cor'pu lent (kôr')	Bulky, very fat, obese.
mod'er ate	Not excessive, reasonable.
in vol'un ta ry	Without will or choice ; done unwillingly.
per'emp to ry	Imperative, obligatory ; precluding discussion
(or pěr-ěmp')	or hesitation.
mon'e ta ry	Of or pertaining to coinage or currency.
film	A thin skin ; a thin, sensitized coating which receives photographic impressions.
prox im'i ty	Nearness, neighborhood, vicinity.
cov'et ous (kŭv')	Very desirous ; avaricious.
tid'i ness (tîd')	Neatness.



<b>re cu'per ate</b>	To recover, to restore to health ; to recover health.
<b>au then'tic</b> (ô-)	Genuine ; duly authorized ; trustworthy.
<b>tem'po ra ri ly</b>	Not permanently.
<b>in de fat'i ga ble</b> (-gâ-b'l)	Untiring, unwearying.
<b>ben e fi'cial</b> (-fish'ûl)	Useful, helpful, profitable.
<b>os'cil late</b> (ôs'i-)	To swing backward and forward, to vibrate.
<b>ob'li ga to ry</b> (-gâ-tô-)	Requiring performance or forbearance of some act ; binding in law or conscience.
<b>punc'tu al</b> (-tû-)	Observing or done at the exact time.
<b>ar ti fi'cial</b> (är-tî-fish')	Made or contrived by art ; not natural ; assumed, affected.
<b>vi'sion a ry</b> (vîzh'žn-)	Existing only in the imagination, unreal ; an unpractical schemer.
<b>vir'tu ous</b> (vûr'tû-)	Righteous ; chaste.
<b>fif'ti eth</b>	The ordinal of fifty.
<b>ap pear'ance</b> (-pêr')	Act of appearing or becoming visible ; aspect.
<b>colo'nel</b> (kûr')	The commanding officer of a regiment.
<b>ker'nel</b> (kûr')	Grain or seed ; the edible substance of a nut or fruit stone.
<b>vic to'ri ous</b>	Conquering, triumphant.
<b>sal'a ble</b> (sâl')	Capable of being sold, marketable.
<b>gro tesque'</b> (tësk')	Absurdly incongruous or awkward.
<b>brusque</b> (bröösk)	Rough and short in manner, blunt, abrupt.
<b>va lid'i ty</b> (vâ-)	Strength, soundness ; legal sufficiency or force.
<b>jeal'ous y</b> (jël')	Suspicious fear or watchfulness.
<b>as sid'u ous</b> (â-sîd'û-)	Devoted, constant in application.
<b>tend'en cy</b>	Inclination, propensity, leaning.
<b>e quiv'o cal</b> (-kwîv')	Having two or more significations equally applicable, ambiguous, doubtful.
<b>trans ac'tion</b>	The doing of any business ; the thing done, affair.

am'e thyst	A purple or bluish violet stone.
tur quoise' (-koiz')	A blue, bluish green, or greenish gray stone.
sap'phire (săf'ir)	A precious stone of a blue color.
to'paz	A precious stone, usually yellow.
gar'net (gär')	A precious stone of a deep red color.
em'er ald	A precious stone of a rich, deep green color.
o'pal	A precious stone of milky hue, exhibiting a play of various colors.
sar'do nyx (sär')	A kind of onyx.
ber'yl (bēr'il)	A mineral of varying colors, used when transparent as a precious stone.
jade	A stone, commonly of a pale to dark green color, but sometimes whitish, capable of a fine polish.
tour'ma line (tōōr'mā-līne)	A transparent mineral of various colors, some varieties of which are used as gems.
chrys'o lite (krīs'ō-līte)	A green-colored and sometimes transparent gem.
scar'ab	A gem or seal cut in the form of a beetle.
chrys'o prase -	An apple-green variety of quartz of a dull, flinty luster.
car'bun cle (kär')	A beautiful gem of a deep red color.
cam'e o	A precious stone or shell on which figures are engraved in relief.
chal ced'o ny (kāl-sēd')	A variety of quartz, resembling in color diluted milk.
spin'el (spīn')	A mineral occurring in octahedrons of great hardness and various colors.
ca bo chon' (kā-bō-shôn')	A stone of convex form, highly polished, but not faceted.
quartz (kwōrtz)	A mineral compound of silica.
la'pis laz'u li (lā'...lī)	A stone whose characteristic color is a rich azure blue.
a qua ma rine' (ā-qwā-mā-rēn')	A transparent variety of beryl, typically of a bluish green color, used as a gem.
am'a zon ite (-it)	A variety of stone of a green color.
dou'blets (düb-lētz)	Counterfeit gems, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them; also, pieces of paste or glass covered by a veneer of real stone.
ba roque' (bā-rōk')	Irregular in form, said especially of a pearl.

brace/let	An ornamental band worn on arm or wrist.
as say' (-sǎ')	Examination and determination as to weight, measure, quality, etc.
an Neal' (-nēl')	To subject to high heat, with subsequent cooling, for the purpose of softening thoroughly and rendering less brittle.
re fine'	To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from dross or alloy.
o pal es/cence	The quality of resembling opal in its reflection of light.
ir i des/cence	The rainbowlike play of colors exhibited by certain bodies.
brooch (bröch)	An ornamental dress-clasp.
sig/net	A seal.
tal/is man	An amulet or charm.
plaques (pláks)	Ornamental brooches or the like worn on the person, especially as the badges of an honorary order.
chat'e laine (shăt'/ê-lân)	An ornamental hook, clasp, or brooch worn at a woman's waist, having a chain to attach things to.
lor gnette' (lôr-nyět')	An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle; an opera glass.
pend'ant	A hanging appendage, especially an ornamental one, as an earring.
la val lière'— (lä-väl-yâr')	A pendant ornament consisting of or set with one, two, or three gems.
sau toir' (sô-twâr')	A chain or ribbon, worn around the neck, with the ends forming a cross.
cloi son ne' \	Inlaid between partitions, said of a surface
(klwá-zō-nǎ')	decoration in enamel when the designs are outlined with bent wire.
eb'o ny	A hard, heavy, and durable wood.
fil'i gree \	Ornamental work, now usually of gold, silver, or copper wire.
in i'tials (-ish')	The letters of an individual's name.
scroll \	Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper.
bul'lion (bööl'yŭn)	Gold or silver, considered merely as so much metal without regard to value.
car'at	The weight of 3.17 grains, used for weighing precious stones; a twenty-fourth part used in estimating the firmness of gold.
sol i taire' (-târ')	A single diamond or other gem set alone.
ab a lo'ne (-á-)	A shell lined with mother of pearl used in inlaying, etc.
fac'et (fäs')	One of the small cut and polished plane surfaces of a precious stone.

<b>pshaw</b> (shô)	An exclamation used as an expression of contempt or disdain.
<b>af fil'i ate</b>	To unite; to be intimately connected or associated with.
<b>vol'a tile</b> (-ă-tîl)	Easily wasting away by evaporation; light-hearted, changeable.
<b>mas'cu line</b> (-lîn)	Of or pertaining to the male sex.
<b>fem'i nine</b> (-nîn)	Of or pertaining to the female sex.
<b>con'crete</b>	Not abstract; particular. A compact mass of lime, sand, etc., used for building. (v. con crete').
<b>u nique'</b> (nêk')	Single in kind or excellence.
<b>prof'it</b>	A pecuniary gain. To be of advantage.
<b>proph'et</b> (prôf')	One who foretells future events, especially one inspired by God.
<b>am mu ni'tion</b> (-nîsh'ăn)	Powder, balls, etc., used in charging firearms.
<b>ex'qui site</b> (-kwî-zît)	Carefully wrought or executed; giving keen pleasure, exact; intense.
<b>per pet'u al</b>	Never ceasing.
<b>ur'gent</b> (ûr')	Pressing; calling for immediate attention.
<b>com mo'di ous</b>	Comfortable, spacious, convenient.
<b>val'iant</b> (-yănt)	Intrepid in danger, courageous, brave.
<b>mem'o ra ble</b> (-ră-b'l)	Worthy of remembrance, remarkable.
<b>nev er the less'</b> (-fhě-)	Notwithstanding, in spite of that, yet.
<b>ar'du ous</b> (ăr'dû-)	Difficult, attended with great labor or exertion.
<b>in cip'i ent</b>	Initial; beginning to be or to show itself.
<b>so lil'o quy</b> (-kwî)	Act of talking to one's self; monologue.
<b>vis'age</b> (vîz'ăj)	The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal.
<b>in cor'ri gi ble</b>	Bad beyond correction, irreclaimable.
<b>sou ve nir'</b> (sôo-vě-nêr')	That which serves as a reminder, a keepsake.
<b>ex ploit'</b>	A deed or act, especially one of renown. To make use of for one's own profit.
<b>in es'ti ma ble</b> (-mă-b'l)	Too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated; above all price.

<b>drowned</b> (dround)	Having perished by suffocation in the water.
<b>ve'he mence</b>	Impetuosity, violence.
<b>scarce'ly</b> (skârs')	With difficulty, barely, hardly.
<b>haz'ard ous</b> (-âr-dūs)	Depending on chance, dangerous, risky.
<b>rar'i ty</b> (râr')	An uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.
<b>in flu en'tial</b> (-flō-)	Exerting or possessing influence.
<b>vi cis'si tude</b> (vī-)	Change or succession from one thing to another.
<b>awk'ward</b> (-wērd)	Clumsy, ungraceful.
<b>prov i den'tial</b>	Effected by or referable to divine direction.
<b>fraud'u lent</b> (frôd')	Tricky, deceitful, dishonest; characterized by or founded on fraud.
<b>sua'sion</b> (swā'zhŭn)	Persuasion.
<b>phys'i cal</b> (fiz')	Of or pertaining to nature, natural science, or the body.
<b>threw</b> (thrōo)	Hurled.
<b>through</b> (thrōo)	From end to end of; by the agency of.
<b>in im'i ta ble</b> (-tā-b'l)	Matchless, beyond imitation.
<b>pe cu'ni a ry</b>	Pertaining to or consisting of money.
<b>pe nu'ri ous</b>	Miserly, excessively sparing in use of money.
<b>crim'i nal</b>	One who has committed a crime, a malefactor.
<b>ve rac'i ty</b>	Habitual observance of truth, truthfulness.
<b>rath'er</b> (ráfh')	Preferably; instead; somewhat.
<b>ver'ti cal</b> (vûr')	At right angles with the horizon, upright, perpendicular.
<b>pres'ence</b> (prēz')	Act or state of being present or at hand.
<b>bi tu'mi nous</b> (bī-)	Having the qualities of or containing bitumen, an inflammable mineral substance. Bituminous coal = soft coal.
<b>in ju'ri ous</b> (-jōo')	Hurtful; harmful.
<b>tal'ent</b>	Intellectual ability; faculty, gift.

<b>ship'ment</b>	Act of shipping or sending ; goods shipped.
<b>car'go</b> (kär')	The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel.
<b>dray'age</b> (drā')	The charge for the use of a dray.
<b>car'tage</b> (kär')	The price paid for carting ; act of carrying in a cart.
<b>break'age</b> (brāk')	An allowance for things broken ; space left unfilled in stowing the hold of a vessel.
<b>leak'age</b> (lēk')	An allowance (or tare) of a certain rate per cent for loss by leaking.
<b>por'tage</b> (pōr')	Act or cost of carrying or transporting.
<b>man'i fest</b>	An invoice of a ship's cargo.
<b>de mur'rage</b>	Detention of vessels, cars, etc., after the time allowed for loading or unloading ; the allowance for such detention.
<b>trans por ta'tion</b>	Act of transporting, conveyance, removal.
	(-pōr-)
<b>im'port</b> (-pōrt)	Merchandise brought into a country from without. (v. im port'.)
<b>ex'port</b>	Merchandise conveyed from one country to another. (v. ex port'.)
<b>trans'it</b>	Passage, transition, state of being carried.
<b>steam'er</b> (stēm')	A vessel propelled by steam.
<b>ste've dore</b> (-vē-dōr)	One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.
<b>voy'age</b> (voi')	Journey by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another.
<b>craft</b>	A vessel.
<b>car'ri er</b>	A bearer ; one engaged in the business of carrying goods for others for hire.
<b>pri'mage</b>	A small addition or percentage for use of cables, etc., in unloading, added to freight and belonging to the owner.
<b>tare</b> (târ)	A deduction from the weight of goods in allowance for the weight of the container of the goods.
<b>net</b>	Remaining after the deduction of all charges, outlay, and loss.
<b>bulk'head</b>	Any of the upright partitions separating the various compartments of a vessel.
<b>re bate'</b>	Deduction or remission.
<b>light'er age</b>	Act of unloading into a large, flat-bottomed boat ; price paid for lightering.
<b>dis charge'</b> (-chärj')	Act of relieving of a charge or load.

<b>ex change'</b>		The process of settling accounts between parties residing at a distance without the use of money.
<b>ca nal'</b>		An artificial channel designed for navigation.
<b>trans ship'</b>		To transfer for further transportation from one ship to another.
<b>rail'way</b>		A permanent road having a line of rails providing a track for cars.
<b>com part'ment</b>		One of the sections in which the hold of a ship
	(-pärt')	is divided by water-tight bulkheads.
<b>in'ter state</b>		Pertaining to commerce between the states.
<b>in ter ur'ban</b>	(-ûr')	Going between or connecting cities or towns, as electric railways.
<b>pas'sen ger</b>		A traveler by some conveyance.
<b>ex cu'r'sion</b>		A journey chiefly for recreation ; a brief tour.
	(-kûr'shûn)	
<b>de'pot</b>	(-pō)	A station, a building for accommodation of passengers or freight.
<b>sta'tion</b>		A regular stopping place for the convenience of passengers.
<b>vi'a duct</b>	(vī'ă)	A bridge, resting on masonry arches, for carrying a road or railroad over a valley, etc.
<b>junc'tion</b>		A place where lines of railway meet and cross.
<b>lo co mo'tive</b>		A railroad engine propelled by steam.
<b>en'gine</b>	(-jîn)	A machine by which physical force is converted into mechanical power ; a locomotive.
<b>Pull'man</b>	(pōol')	A kind of sleeping car, also a palace car, named after George M. Pullman.
<b>ca boose'</b>	(kă-bōōs')	A car used on freight construction trains for workmen or the train crew.
<b>gon'do la</b>	(-lă)	A long platform railroad car, either having no sides or very low sides.
<b>cou'pler</b>	(kûp')	A link, ring, or shackle, to connect cars.
<b>ten'der</b>		A car attached to a locomotive for carrying a supply of fuel and water.
<b>air brake</b>	(âr)	A brake operated by a piston which is driven either by compressed air or by the suction of a partial vacuum.
<b>throt'tle valve</b>		A valve regulating the supply of steam, gas, and air, to an engine.
<b>pis'ton</b>	(-tûn)	A sliding piece moved by, or moving against steam pressure.
<b>time'-ta ble</b>		A printed folder giving times of trains.
<b>sig'nal</b>		A sign made to give notice of a command or danger.



vo ra'cious (-shŭs)	Ravenous, gluttonous.
sneeze	A sudden, audible, spasmodic expiration of breath, chiefly through the nose.
ex tem po ra'ne ous	Unpremeditated, unprepared, offhand.
in cen'di a ry	Pertaining to the malicious burning of property ; tending to inflame passion. A person who maliciously sets fire.
te'di ous (tē'dī-ŭs)	Tiresome from continuance ; wearisome.
a ě'ri al (ā-ě')	Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the air.
fi nan'cial (fī-)	Pertaining to finance or money matters.
ob liv'i ous	Forgetful ; lost in thought.
in ac'cu ra cy (-rā-sī)	Inexactness ; the state of being incorrect.
a non'y mous (ā)	Of unknown name ; of unknown authorship.
vac'u um	A space from which the air has been exhausted.
pros per'i ty	Material well-being, success.
med'dle (měd'l)	To interfere officiously.
med'al (měd'āl)	A small embossed disk conferred for achievement.
lu'di crous	Droll, ridiculous.
de mol'ish	To destroy, to ruin.
a dopt'ed (ā-)	Taken by adoption ; accepted from some one else.
a dapt'ed (ā-)	Adjusted, made suitable.
tem'per a ment	The peculiar physical and mental character of
(-pēr-ā-)	an individual.
ex'em pla ry	Serving as a pattern ; commendable.
(ĕg'zēm-plā-)	
prac'ti cal	Pertaining to or derived from actual use and experience ; given or disposed to action rather than to speculation ; virtual.
im prov'i dent	Taking no care for the future, thoughtless, thriftless.
vol'un ta ry	Proceeding from the will, intentional.
ra pid'i ty	Swiftness, celerity, velocity.
con di'tion (-dīsh'ŭn)	Stipulation or provision ; a prerequisite ; the state in which a person or thing exists.

<b>tri'umph</b> (-ũmf)	Exultation over success ; victory.
<b>er ro'ne ous</b>	Characterized by error ; misleading, false.
<b>coun'cil</b> (-síl)	An assembly of men convened for consultation ; a municipal body.
<b>coun'sel</b> (-sěł)	Interchange of opinions ; advice ; an attorney.
<b>par si mo'ni ous</b> (pär-)	Illiberal, stingy.
<b>es sen'tial</b> (-shǎł)	Of or pertaining to the inner constitution ; indispensable.
<b>sub stan'tial</b>	Containing the essential parts ; strong ; having considerable property.
<b>phe nom'e nal</b> (fě-)	Extraordinary, wonderful.
<b>cem'e ter y</b>	A burial place.
<b>to bac'co</b>	An American plant, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking and chewing.
<b>si'phon</b> (sĩ'fõn)	A bent tube, having one end longer than the other, used for drawing liquids from a higher to a lower level.
<b>fun da men'tal</b> (-dǎ-)	Essential ; elementary ; of first importance.
<b>prep o si'tion</b> (-zĩsh'ũn)	A word placed before a noun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence.
<b>fourth</b> (fõrth)	The ordinal of four ; one of four equal parts.
<b>for'ti eth</b> (fõr')	The ordinal of forty ; one of forty equal parts.
<b>de pend'ent</b>	Relying on something else for support ; sub- ordinate.
<b>nu'cle us</b>	A central mass about which matter is gathered or concentrated.
<b>su per'flu ous</b> (-pěr'flõõ-)	In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient.
<b>cred'u lous</b>	Ready to believe, easily imposed upon.
<b>per ni'cious</b> (-nĩsh'ũs)	Destructive, ruinous, harmful.
<b>sub'tle</b> (sũt'ł)	Refined, rare ; ingenious, clever ; crafty, sly.
<b>per'ti nent</b> (pũr')	Belonging or relating to the subject in hand.
<b>har mo'ni ous</b> (hǎr-)	Symmetrical, congruous, in accord.
<b>sen'ti nel</b>	One who watches or guards ; a soldier set to guard an army from surprise.
<b>cyn'i cal</b> (sĩn')	Given to sneering at rectitude or sentiment, sarcastic.

<b>pub li ca'tion</b>	The act, process, or result of printing and issuing for circulation a book, pamphlet, etc.
<b>dic'tion a ry</b> (dĭk')	A book containing words with meanings in alphabetical arrangement.
<b>en cy clo pe'di a</b> (-sī . . . ā)	A comprehensive summary of knowledge ; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature.
<b>gaz et teer'</b> (-ĕ-tĕr')	A dictionary of geographical names.
<b>pro spec'tus</b>	An exposition of the scheme of an unpublished literary work.
<b>pe ri od'i cal</b>	A publication appearing with a fixed interval between issues.
<b>vol'ume</b> (-ūm)	A single book.
<b>quar'ter ly</b> (kwôr')	A periodical work published four times a year.
<b>mag a zine'</b> (-zĕn')	A pamphlet published periodically.
<b>news'pa per</b> (nūz')	A paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent intelligence.
<b>sup'ple ment</b>	A part added , an appendix.
<b>port fo'li o</b>	A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, etc.
<b>bul'le tin</b> (bŏl')	A periodical publication, as one containing the proceedings of a society.
<b>bro chure'</b> (-shŭr')	A book of a few leaves ; a pamphlet dealing with a subject of passing interest.
<b>leaf'let</b> (lēf')	A tract or folder.
<b>plac'ard</b> (plăk'ărd)	A notice posted in a public place.
<b>post'er</b>	A large advertising bill or placard.
<b>dum'my</b>	A set of blank sheets made up to represent a book to be printed.
<b>bind er</b> (bĭnd')	That which fastens or binds together.
<b>glos'sa ry</b> (glŏs'ă-)	A partial dictionary of a work, an author, an art, or science, explaining technical or uncommon words.
<b>ma chine' fin'ish</b> (-shĕn')	The non-glossy finish given to paper by passing it once through the calender rolls.
<b>super cal'en dered</b>	Paper with a high surface polish.
<b>deck'le-edged</b>	Having the edges rough and untrimmed.
<b>ream</b> (rĕm)	Twenty quires or four hundred and eighty sheets ; in the paper business frequently five hundred sheets.
<b>quire</b> (kwĭr)	Twenty-four sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

<b>Ro'man</b>	Designating the type ordinarily used as distinguished from Italic.
<b>Goth'ic</b>	A square-cut type with no ornamentation.
<b>Ital'ic (I-)</b>	Type in which the letters slope to the right.
<b>script</b>	Type made in imitation of handwriting.
<b>point</b>	The unit of measurement for type, viz., <i>one</i> seventy-second of an inch.
<b>bril'liant (-yǎnt)</b>	Three and one-half point type.
<b>di'a mond (-á-mǎnd)</b>	Four or four and one-half point type.
<b>pearl (pǎrl)</b>	Five point type.
<b>ag'ate (ǎg'át)</b>	Five and one-half point type.
<b>ru'by (rǒo')</b>	The English name for agate.
<b>non pa reil' (-pá-rěl')</b>	Six point type.
<b>min'ion (-yǔn)</b>	Seven point type.
<b>bre vier' (-vēr')</b>	Eight point type.
<b>bour geois' (būr-jois')</b>	Nine point type.
<b>long prim'er</b>	Ten point type.
<b>small pi'ca (pī'ká)</b>	Eleven point type.
<b>pi'ca</b>	Twelve point type.
<b>Eng'lish</b>	Fourteen point type.
<b>co lum'bi an</b>	Sixteen point type.
<b>great prim'er</b>	Eighteen point type.
<b>par'a graph (-á-gráf)</b>	A small subdivision of a discourse or writing, usually beginning with an indented line.
<b>chap'ter</b>	A division of a book.
<b>in'set</b>	A leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper or magazine.
<b>fron'tis piece</b> (frŭn' . . . pēs)	An ornamental illustration fronting the first page or title page of a book.
<b>im'print</b>	The name of the publisher, commonly with the time and place of issue, on the title page of a book.

en grave'	To cut in ; to carve in sunken patterns.
em boss'	To raise in relief from the surface.
etch'ing (ěch')	The process of engraving by biting out with an acid ; a print made from etched plates.
pho to-en grave'	To obtain an etched or engraved plate from the photographic image.
wood'cut	An engraving on wood or a print from such an engraving
e lec'tro type	A facsimile made by covering a plate with a coating of copper by action of an electric current.
ster'e o type	A metal plate cast from a mold taken from a page of movable types.
half'tone (häf')	A photo-engraving in which the gradation of tone is reproduced by a nearly invisible system of dots produced by an interposed screen.
ma'trix	A mold for casting.
vi gnette' (vín-yět')	A picture which shades off gradually into the unprinted background.
stip'ple	To engrave by means of dots in distinction from engraving lines.
mez'zo tint	An engraving on a surface previously roughened, the roughness removed in places to produce the requisite light and shade.
he'li o type	An impression from a photograph taken on a gelatine plate hardened with alum.
lin'o type (lín')	A typesetting machine which produces castings, each of which corresponds to a line of separate types
mon'o type	A kind of typesetting and casting machine that makes and sets individual types.
ty pog'ra phy (tī . . rá-fī)	The art of printing with type.
xy log'ra phy (zī-lög')	The art of engraving on wood or of taking impressions from engravings so made.
in tagl'io (-tāl'yō)	To cut or engrave with a depressed or sunk design or figure. An engraving so made.
li thog'ra phy	The art of producing printed impressions from a copy on stone.
fo'li o (-lī-ō)	Having two leaves to the sheet ; the page number.
quar'to (kwôr')	Having four leaves to the sheet.
oc ta'vo	Having eight leaves to the sheet.
du o dec'i mo (-dēs')	Having twelve leaves to the sheet.
un'der lay (-lā)	A thickness of paper placed under type, etc., to bring it to the height for printing.
o'ver lay	A sheet of paper with pieces pasted on the parts that need extra impression.

<b>chase</b>	A rectangular iron frame into which pages are fastened for printing or to make plates.
<b>font</b>	A complete assortment of type of one size and style.
<b>gal'ley</b>	An oblong tray to hold type which has been set.
<b>com pos'ing stick</b>	A metal tray in which the compositor arranges type in words and lines.
<b>quad</b> (kwöd)	A block of type metal lower than the letters, used in spacing.
<b>sorts</b> (ô)	Characters or types considered as separate elements in a font.
<b>stet</b>	Let it stand. Used to signify that something once erased or marked for omission is to remain.
<b>low'er-case</b>	Small letters, so named because kept in the lower part of the compositor's case.
<b>de'le</b> (dē'lē)	To erase; mark for omission.
<b>an tique'</b> (-tēk')	A style of display type.
<b>bold-faced</b> (-fāst)	A type with a conspicuous or heavy face.
<b>man'u script</b>	A copy either handwritten or typewritten.
<b>ed i to'ri al</b>	A leading article in a newspaper or magazine.
<b>sub scrib'er</b> (-skrīb')	One who agrees to take and pay for something, as a magazine, etc.
<b>proof'rea der</b>	One who marks corrections in printer's proofs.
<b>dis played'</b> (-plād')	Designating a varying arrangement of lines, as by different styles or sizes of type faces.
<b>in dent'</b>	To set lines in from the margin.
<b>head'line</b> (hēd')	A line of type displayed conspicuously at the top of a page or column of a newspaper, etc.
<b>am'per sand</b>	The character &.
(ăm'pēr-sănd)	
<b>bib li og'ra phy</b>	A list of books on any subject.
(-râ-fī)	
<b>sig'na ture</b> (-nâ-tŭr)	A letter or figure printed at the bottom of each sheet of a book or pamphlet; the printed sheet so marked.
<b>il lu mi na'tion</b>	Adornment of a letter, manuscript, book, or page with borders, initial letters, etc.
<b>jus'ti fy ing</b> (-fī-)	Making even or true, as lines of type, by proper spacing.
<b>roy'al ty</b>	A duty or compensation paid to the owner of a patent or copyright for the use of it.
<b>cop'y right</b>	The exclusive right to publish and sell the matter and form of a literary or artistic work.

bond'hold er	A person who holds a bond or bonds.
stock'hold er	One who is a holder of stock or stocks.
in ves'tor (-tēr)	One who makes an investment with a view of obtaining income or profit.
spec'u la tor	One who buys or sells stocks, frequently on margin, hoping to obtain a profit from fluctuations in price.
scalp'er	A trader who wishes to make small profits on quick transactions.
bull (bōōl)	One who purchases stocks in expectation of a rise in the price.
bear (bâr)	A person who sells stocks for future delivery in expectation of a fall in price.
cer'ti fied (sŭr')	Made valid by being approved by one in authority.
cou'pon (cōō')	A certificate attached to bonds of a certain class, to be cut off and presented for the payment of interest when due.
de ben'ture (-tŭr)	A certificate of indebtedness issued by a corporation.
pre ferred' (-furd')	Designating stock which is entitled to a dividend before common stock.
com'mon (-ŭn)	Designating stock not sharing in the privileges of preferred stock.
col lat'er al	Security in the form of personal property.
quo ta'tion (kwō-)	The naming or publishing of the current prices of stocks, bonds, etc.; the price named.
as sess'ment	A call upon stockholders of a corporation in times of financial embarrassment for the payment of a certain per cent of the par value of their stock.
a mor ti za'tion (ă-môr-)	The periodical reduction of the premium on bonds purchased, so that at maturity the bonds will stand on the books at par.
de pre ci a'tion (-shĭ-)	A falling of value.
mar'gin (mār')	A deposit of a portion of the value of stocks or bonds purchased for speculation.
op'tion	The liberty to sell or buy stock within a certain time at a stated price.
bro'ker age	The fee or commission of a broker.
long	Having a supply of securities.
short	Not having securities which one has sold.
mo nop'o ly	Exclusive control of the supply of any commodity.
col lec'tions	That which is obtained in payment of demands.
clear'ing house	An institution for carrying on the business of exchanging checks.



<b>ac'ci dert</b>	A casualty involving bodily injury or death.
<b>cas'u al ty</b> (kāzh')	That which comes without desiring or without being foreseen.
<b>ma rine'</b> (mā-rēn')	Pertaining to the sea.
<b>ton'tine</b> (-tēn)	An arrangement whereby certain benefits shared by a number of persons pass at the death of any one, or at the expiration of a given time, to those remaining in the group.
<b>chat'tel</b>	Property which is movable ; personal property.
<b>fi del'i ty</b> (fi-)	Faithfulness, loyalty, honesty.
<b>en dow'ment</b>	Insurance in which the policy provides for the payment of a fixed sum at the expiration of a term of years.
<b>an nu'i ty</b>	An annual allowance or income.
<b>eq'ui ta ble</b> (ĕk'wī-tā-)	Fair, just, impartial.
<b>pol'i cy</b>	Any writing whereby a contract of insurance is made.
<b>pre'mi um</b>	Consideration paid for a contract of insurance.
<b>div'i dend</b>	The share of surplus earned by any policy
<b>ap prais'al</b> (-prāz')	Valuation.
<b>dis a bil'i ty</b>	Want of legal qualification ; legal incapacity.
<b>mor tal'i ty</b> (mōr-)	The whole number of deaths in a given time in a given community ; proportion of deaths.
<b>pro tec'tion</b>	Preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance.
<b>in dem'ni ty</b>	Protection or exemption from loss or damage ; security.
<b>mor'tu a ry</b> (mōr'tū-)	Pertaining to death ; the mortuary rate is the death rate.
<b>im mu'ni ty</b>	Freedom from natural or usual liability.
<b>for'fei ture</b>	Loss of rights in consequence of breach of contract.
<b>(fōr'fi-tūr)</b>	
<b>in sur'er</b> (-shōor')	One who insures or guarantees.
<b>ben e fi'ci a ry</b>	The person named in an insurance policy as the one who is to receive the proceeds accruing thereunder.
<b>(-fish')</b>	
<b>lapse</b>	Termination of policy because of non-payment of premium when due.
<b>ma ture'</b> (mā-tūr')	Having run to the limit of its time.
<b>un'der writ er</b>	One who writes his name on an insurance policy (originally marine insurance) for the purpose of becoming responsible for a designated loss ; an insurer.

<b>dis creet'</b>	Prudent, sagacious, not rash or heedless.
<b>rinse</b> (rĩns)	To wash lightly ; to cleanse with water after washing.
<b>ver'sa tile</b> (vûr'sá-tíl)	Turning with ease from one thing or opinion to another ; many-sided.
<b>par'tial</b> (pär'shăl)	Biased, inclined to favor one side.
<b>tac'i turn</b> (täs')	Habitually silent, not given to conversation.
<b>pres tige'</b> (-tēzh')	Influence derived from past success or reputation.
<b>clum'sy</b> (-zĩ)	Awkward, unhandy, unwieldy.
<b>so'cial</b> (-shăl)	Pertaining to men as living in society ; companionable.
<b>mag nan'i mous</b>	Great of mind ; elevated in sentiment ; not selfish.
<b>stal'wart</b> (stól'wōrt)	Strong, sturdy.
<b>ten'e ment</b>	A dwelling house ; an apartment or suite of rooms, used by one family.
<b>lan'guid</b> (-gwĩd)	Without energy or vigor, disinclined to exertion.
<b>e nor'mous</b> (-nôr')	Monstrous, huge, immense.
<b>in val'id</b>	Of no force or effect, null, void.
<b>van'quish</b>	To conquer, to overcome, to overpower.
<b>pre rog'a tive</b>	An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
<b>stu pen'dous</b>	Astonishing, wonderful, amazing.
<b>cog'ni zant</b>	Having notice or recognition of.
<b>le git'i mate</b>	Lawful, conforming to accepted standards.
<b>gran'deur</b> (-dŭr)	Eminence, magnificence, stateliness.
<b>col lo'qui al</b>	Used in conversation but not permissible in formal discourse.
<b>spec ta'tor</b> (-tēr)	One who looks on or beholds.
<b>freeze</b> (frēz)	To become chilled by cold, to congeal.
<b>frieze</b> (frēz)	A coarse woolen cloth with a rough nap on one side ; a sculptured or ornamented band in a building.
<b>ges tic'u late</b> (jēs-)	To make gestures or motions of the body or limbs. /

os'tra cize (-trā-siz)	To banish, to cast out from social or political favor or fellowship.
se'ri ous	Grave in manner or disposition, earnest, solemn.
cor'dial (kôr'jăl)	Characterized by a sincere friendliness; encouraging.
u nan'i mous	Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion, design, or determination.
in co her'ent (-hēr')	Loose, unconnected, confused.
fas tid'i ous	Overparticular, difficult to suit.
al'pha bet (-fâ-)	The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.
un e'qualed (-kwăld)	Unmatched, unparalleled, unrivaled.
pal'li ate	To cause to appear less guilty or offensive, to extenuate, to mitigate.
ar'ti cle (är')	A particular thing; a brief composition; one of the limiting adjectives, "a," "an," or "the."
ses'sion (sësh'ŭn)	The sitting of an organized body for the transaction of business, a term.
non'de script	Not easily described. A person or thing not easily classified.
rack'et	An implement for striking a ball; a loud or confused noise.
ac tiv'i ty	State of action; energy; agility; brisk or vigorous movement.
mam'moth	Very large, gigantic.
con fer ee' (-fēr-ē')	One conferred with or one taking part in a conference.
whim'si cal (-zī-)	Capricious, fanciful, fantastic.
phleg mat'ic (flĕg-)	Sluggish, not easily excited.
ad just'a ble (ă-)	Capable of being arranged or regulated.
pal'pa ble (-pā-b'l)	Capable of being touched or felt; obvious.
hu'mor ous (-mēr-)	Full of or characterized by humor; jocular, funny.
rev'er ence	Honor or respect because of position or relationship; deference.
vict'uals (vīt'lz)	Food for human beings, provisions.
ho mo ge'ne ous	Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts.
av oir du pois' (ăv-ēr-dŭ-poiz')	Avoirdupois weight, the system in common use in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs.

bar'ris ter	A counselor at law.
no'ta ry (-tá-)	An officer who attests deeds, takes affidavits, and protests commercial papers.
so lic'i tor (-těr)	The law officer of a city, town, department, or government.
mag'is trate	A public civil officer, a justice of the peace.
sur'ro gate	A judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills, etc.
bail'iff (bāl')	A sheriff's deputy ; a collector of rents.
ex ec'u tor (ěg-zěk'ŭ-těr)	One appointed by a testator to execute his will.
ex ec'u trix	A woman exercising functions of an executor.
ad min is tra'tor (-těr)	A person authorized to administer an estate.
ad min is tra'trix	A woman executing the functions of an administrator.
ref'er ee	A person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred.
tes ta'tor (-těr)	A man who leaves a will.
de ce'dent	A deceased person.
cli'ent	One who consults a lawyer to obtain professional advice.
plain'tiff	One who commences a legal action or suit.
de fend'ant	A person required to make answer in an action or suit in law.
as sign or' (ăs-ĩ-nôr')	A person who makes an assignment.
as sign ee' (ăs-ĩ-ně')	A person to whom an assignment is made.
les'sor (or lěs-ôr')	One who gives a lease.
les see'	One to whom a lease is given.
ap pel'lant	One who appeals from a judicial decree.
ap pel lee'	The person against whom an appeal is taken.
ac ces'so ry	An accomplice ; connected as an incident or subordinate to a principal, as an accessory contract.
re spond'ent	One who answers in actions in equity, admiralty, or divorce.
de po'nent	One who makes a statement under oath.

<b>bar'ra try</b> (-d-)	Practice of exciting lawsuits or quarrels.
<b>em brac'er y</b>	An attempt to corrupt or influence a jury.
<b>fel'o ny</b>	Any offense that is punishable by death or confinement in a penitentiary.
<b>for'ger y</b> (fōr'jēr-)	The false making or alteration of a written instrument for the purpose of fraud.
<b>hom'i cide</b>	The killing of one human being by another.
<b>lar'cen y</b> (lär')	The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the rightful owner.
<b>li'bel</b>	Any statement which reflects on the character of another, and is published without lawful excuse.
<b>mal fea'sance</b>	The doing of a wrongful or unlawful act.
(-fě'zāns)	
<b>mis fea'sance</b>	The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.
<b>pec u la'tion</b>	Act or practice of embezzling or stealing, especially from the public.
<b>tort</b> (ô)	A civil wrong independent of a contract.
<b>bank'rupt cy</b>	State of being unable to pay debts.
<b>ad'mi ral ty</b>	The court that has jurisdiction of maritime questions and offenses.
<b>ju ris pru'dence</b>	Knowledge or skill in law.
(jōō-ris-prōō')	
<b>pro'bate</b>	Official proof before competent officer or tribunal, particularly regarding wills.
<b>tri bu'nal</b> (tri-bū')	A court or forum of justice.
<b>eq'ui ty</b> (ĕk'wī-)	A court in which suits based on equitable rights may be brought; a court of chancery.
<b>as sump'sit</b>	An action to recover damages for breach of contract.
<b>ca'pi as</b> (kā')	A writ commanding an officer to arrest a person.
<b>ca've at</b> (kā'vē-)	A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act.
<b>ease'ment</b> (ĕz')	An acquired privilege or right of use or enjoyment.
<b>e ject'ment</b>	Dispossession, ejection, expellation.
<b>cod'i cil</b>	Some addition to or qualification of a last will and testament.
<b>es crow'</b> (-krō')	A written instrument delivered to a third person to be delivered by him to the grantee only upon the fulfillment of some condition.
<b>ex hib'it</b> (ĕg-zīb')	A document or other thing which is shown to or produced by a witness in testifying, and which becomes part of the evidence.

leg'a cy	A gift of personal property by will.
tes'ta ment	A will.
con'tract	An agreement between two or more persons, for a consideration, to do or not to do a certain thing.
cov'e nant (kŭv')	A legal undertaking to do or to refrain from doing some act or thing; a contract under seal; a deed.
man da'mus (-dā')	A mandatory writ issued by a court and directed to some inferior tribunal, corporation, or person.
mit'ti mus (-ī-)	A warrant of commitment to prison.
stat'ute	A law enacted by a legislature.
code	A collection of laws.
war'rant (wŏr')	A writ issued by a competent magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest.
re plev'in	An action to regain the possession of goods wrongfully taken.
de mur'rer (-mŭr')	A pleading that the opposing party has shown no legal cause for action, and should not be allowed to proceed further.
es cheat' (-chēt')	The lapsing or reverting of property to state.
es top'pel	A bar to one's denying a fact because of his own previous action.
in junc'tion	A writ granted whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts.
li'en (lē'ĕn)	A legal claim upon real or personal property.
tro'ver	Action to recover goods wrongfully appropriated by another.
præc'i pe (prēs'ī-)	A written order to the clerk of a court to issue a writ or other papers.
waiv'er (wāv')	Act of relinquishing a right or privilege.
cer ti o ra'ri (sŭr-shī-)	A writ issuing from a superior court to call up the records of an inferior court.
ne go'ti a ble (-shī-)	Transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person.
at tes ta'tion	Formal authentication of an act by a witness.
war'ran ty (wŏr')	A guarantee that certain parts of a contract will be carried out.
sub pœ'na (-pē'nā)	A writ commanding the person designated in it to attend court.
de fea'sance (-fē'zāns)	An instrument which defeats the force or operation of some other deed or of an estate.
con sid er a'tion	The price or motive which induces the parties to enter into a contract.

in ter loc'u to ry	Intermediate or intervening; not decisive of the entire matter in issue.
al'i bi (-i-bi)	The plea of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere.
in dict'ment (-dīt')	A formal written statement charging one or more persons with a crime.
ad jure' (ă-jōōr')	To put upon oath; to swear.
al le ga'tion	The statement of something that is to be proved.
am'nes ty	An act of oblivion of past offenses.
dis train' (-trān')	To levy upon the property of another in order to obtain payment of a debt.
ex emp'tion (ĕg-zĕmp')	Immunity.
in'quest (-kwĕst)	Judicial inquiry or examination: especially an inquiry by a coroner into the causes of death.
qua'si (kwā sī)	As if, as though, almost.
prox'y	A person authorized to act for another; a writing giving such authorization.
sal'vage	Compensation allowed to persons who assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril.
ap peal' (-pĕl')	The proceeding by which a case is brought from an inferior to a superior court for re-examination or review. To enter upon such proceedings.
dow'er	The provision made by law for a widow out of her husband's estate.
be queath'	To give or leave by will or testament.
lev'y	The taking of property on executions to satisfy judgments. To seize for the purpose of collecting money.
ad min'is ter	To settle estate of one who dies without a will.
ad ju'di cate (ă-jōō')	To settle by judicial decree.
tes'ti mo ny	Declaration made by a witness under oath.
ver'dict (vûr')	The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact.
ex cep'tion	An objection made to a decision of the court in the course of a trial.
pros'e cute	To seek to obtain or enforce by legal process; to accuse of crime.
a'li as (ă'lī-ăs)	A writ issued after a first has expired; an assumed name.
al'i mo ny	An allowance made a woman for her support upon legal separation from her husband.
de fault' (-fôlt)	Failure of a party called to appear in court.



<b>ex tra di'tion</b> (-trā-dīsh')	The surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another.
<b>gar nish ee'</b> (gār-)	A custodian of the defendant's property in his hands for the plaintiff's benefit.
<b>pa rol</b> (pā-rōl')	A term used to distinguish contracts which are made verbally.
<b>re but tal</b>	The giving of evidence in a suit to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the other side.
<b>quash</b> (kwōsh)	To annul, to overthrow.
<b>ac cu sa'tion</b> (-zā')	Arraignment; charge.
<b>cus'to dy</b>	Judicial or penal safe-keeping.
<b>a bey'ance</b> (-bā')	Condition of being undetermined; expectancy.
<b>il lic'it</b>	Not according to law, not permitted or allowed.
<b>in crim'i nate</b>	To charge with a crime or fault.
<b>ju ris dic'tion</b>	The legal authority of a court to determine causes, try criminals, or execute justice.
<b>bail'a ble</b> (bāl')	Admitting of bail.
<b>in tes'tate</b>	Without having made a will. A person who dies without having made a will.
<b>ir rel'e vant</b>	Not applicable or pertinent.
<b>neg'li gence</b>	Failure to exercise the care that circumstances demand.
<b>scin til'la</b> (sīn-)	A spark, a glimmer, an iota.
<b>ven'ue</b> (vēn'ū)	The place or county in which anything is alleged to have happened; the locality from which the jury is taken.
<b>ver'sus</b> (vūr')	Against.
<b>vi del'i cet</b> (vī-dēl'ī-)	To wit, namely. (Abbr. viz.)
<b>a fore'said</b> (ā-fōr')	Named before or in a preceding part.
<b>cir cum stan'tial</b> (sūr . . shāl')	Relating to evidence that tends to prove a fact in issue by proving other basic events.
<b>dom'i cile</b> (-sīl)	A residence at a particular place accompanied with an intention to remain there for an unlimited time.
<b>pro vi'so</b> (-vī'zō)	An article or clause in any statute or contract by which a condition is introduced.
<b>ap'pur'te nan ces</b> (-pūr')	Things belonging to another thing as principal, and which pass as incident to the principal thing.
<b>lit i ga'tion</b>	Suit at law; judicial contest.

<b>con'gress</b>	The collective body of senators and representatives of the people of a nation.
<b>Par'lia ment</b> (pär'li-)	The assembly in Great Britain corresponding to the Congress of the United States.
<b>Sen'ate</b>	In the United States, the upper house of Congress, composed of two senators from each state.
<b>con sti tu'tion</b>	The fundamental, organic law of a nation, state, or society.
<b>fed'er al</b>	Belonging or pertaining to a state formed by the consolidation of several states.
<b>mu nic'i pal</b>	Enjoying a local self-government, as a city or town.
<b>na'tion al</b> (näsh'ün-)	Of or pertaining to a nation ; common to a (or the) whole nation.
<b>can'di date</b>	One who is put forward as a suitable person for an office.
<b>del'e gate</b>	One sent and empowered to act for another ; a deputy, a representative.
<b>de moc'ra cy</b> (-rá-)	Government by the people ; a form of government where the supreme power is retained by the people.
<b>di plo'ma cy</b> (-má-)	The business or art of conducting international negotiations.
<b>bal'lot</b> (-üt)	Any object, especially a printed or written ticket, used in voting ; the whole vote cast.
<b>may'or</b> (mā'ēr)	The chief magistrate of a city or borough.
<b>al'der man</b> (ôl'dēr-)	A member of the city council.
<b>pres'i dent</b> (préz')	One who presides ; the head of the government in the United States.
<b>con'sul</b>	An official appointed by a government to reside in a foreign country to care for the commercial interests of its citizens.
<b>+ comp trol'ler</b> (kõn-trôl')	A public officer whose duty is to examine and certify accounts, a controller.
<b>po lice'</b> (-lēs')	The department of government charged with the prevention and prosecution of crime.
<b>of fi'cial</b> (ô-fīsh'āl)	Of or pertaining to holding of an office.
<b>dis'trict</b>	A division of territory ; a defined portion of a state, county, etc., made for administrative purposes.
<b>Re pub'lic an</b>	A member of the Republican party.
<b>Dem'o crat</b>	A member of the Democratic party.
<b>So'cial ist</b> (-shāl-)	A member of the Socialistic party.
<b>Pro hi bi'tion ist</b> (-bīsh'ün-)	A member of the party which advocates forbidding by law the selling of alcoholic liquors.
<b>Pro gres'sive</b>	A member of a party founded in 1912.

<b>in'stru ment</b> (-strōō-)	That by means of which any work is performed or result is effected ; a tool ; a device for producing musical sounds.
<b>ma neu' ver</b> (-nōō')	A military movement ; management with artful design. To perform a military movement ; to scheme.
<b>pa la'tial</b> (-shāl)	Suitable for or resembling a palace ; magnificent.
<b>ha rangue'</b> (-räng')	A loud address to a multitude ; a noisy, bombastic, ranting speech.
<b>ra'ti o</b> (rā'shī-ō)	A fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree ; rate, proportion.
<b>phil an throp'ic</b> (fīl-)	Characterized by love for mankind ; benevolent, humane.
<b>bou'le vard</b> (bōō'lě-värd)	A broad avenue in or around a city.
<b>re spec'tive ly</b>	As relating to each, in particular.
<b>cli en tele'</b> (klī-ěñ-těł')	A body of clients ; a body of followers, supporters, or frequenters.
<b>sev'er al</b>	Consisting of a number more than two ; individual, particular.
<b>con fed'er ate</b>	An ally, an accomplice. United in league.
<b>stead'fast</b> (stěd')	Firmly fixed or established ; firm, constant.
<b>a gainst'</b> (ā-gěnst')	Opposite to ; in contact with.
<b>strength</b>	Capacity for exertion or endurance.
<b>east'ern</b> (ēs'ěrn)	Belonging to, or characteristic of, the East ; oriental.
<b>west'ern</b> (wěs'těrn)	Belonging to, or characteristic of, the West ; opposed to eastern.
<b>a mend'ment</b> (ā-)	An alteration or change for the better ; a change made in a bill or motion.
<b>cos mo pol'i tan</b>	Belonging to all the world ; not provincial.
<b>des pot'ic</b>	Possessing and abusing unlimited power ; tyrannical, arbitrary.
<b>vo ca'tion</b>	Regular employment or occupation.
<b>av o ca'tion</b>	That which calls one away from one's regular employment or vocation, a subordinate occupation.
<b>rec on noi'ter</b>	To examine with the eye, to make a preliminary survey for military operations.
<b>ob se'qui ous</b> (-sē'kwī-)	Servilely or meanly attentive, cringing, fawning.
<b>me thod'i cal</b>	Characterized by method or orderliness ; systematic.
<b>fa'cial</b> (-shāl)	Of or pertaining to the face.

<b>im me mo'ri al</b>	Extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition ; indefinitely ancient.
<b>lo cal'i ty</b>	Position, situation, a place.
<b>as ton'ish</b>	To strike with sudden terror or wonder ; to amaze.
<b>pen'al ty</b>	Punishment for crime or offense ; the suffering or fine imposed as a punishment.
<b>po lit'i cal</b>	Of or pertaining to the conduct of government ; of or pertaining to those who make a business of politics.
<b>cen'sor (-sŏr)</b>	One who acts as an overseer of morals and conduct.
<b>cen'sure (-shŭr)</b>	The act of blaming or finding fault with ; hostile criticism.
<b>thor'ough (thŭr'ŏ)</b>	Complete, perfect.
<b>hith er to'</b> (hĭth-ēr-tōŏ')	Up to this time, as yet.
<b>there'fore (fhâr')</b>	For this or that reason, on that account.
<b>to'ward (tŏ'ĕrd)</b>	In the direction of.
<b>spu'ri ous</b>	Counterfeit, false.
<b>vil'lain (-ĭn)</b>	One capable or guilty of great crimes ; a rascal.
<b>as tound'</b>	To strike with amazement ; to astonish or confound.
<b>com'pa ny (kŭm'pā-)</b>	An association of persons for social intercourse or business ; a corporation or firm.
<b>squal'id (skwŏl')</b>	Dirty through neglect, foul, filthy
<b>squal'or (skwŏl')</b>	Filthiness, miserable and unkempt condition.
<b>com'ple ment (-plĕ-)</b>	That which fills up, or completes ; full quantity, completeness.
<b>com'pli ment (-plĭ-)</b>	A flattering speech. To praise.
<b>de serve' (-zŭrv')</b>	To merit or be worthy of ; to earn by service.
<b>de fraud' (-frŏd')</b>	To deprive of some right, interest, or property by a deceitful device.
<b>con serv'a tive</b> (-sŭr'vā-tĭv)	Opposed to change or innovation ; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state. A conservative person.
<b>fab ri ca'tion</b>	The act of framing or constructing ; invention ; a falsehood.
<b>eu pho'ni ous (ĕ-fŏ')</b>	Pleasing or sweet in sound, smooth-sounding.
<b>en co'mi um</b>	Warm or high praise, strong commendation.

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<b>u ni ver'si ty</b> (-vûr')	An institution for teaching the higher branches and empowered to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties.
<b>nor'mal</b> (nôr')	Designating an institution for the training of teachers for elementary schools.
<b>sci en tif'ic</b> (sî-)	In conformity to the principles of science.
<b>tech'ni cal</b> (têk-)	Pertaining to useful or mechanic arts.
<b>clas'si cal</b>	Pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans.
<b>pri'ma ry</b> (prî'mâ-)	Designating or pertaining to elementary education or schools.
<b>sec'ond a ry</b> (-ûn-dâ-)	Designating high schools and private schools immediately below college grade.
<b>pa ro'chi al</b> (pâ-rô'kî-ăl)	Of or pertaining to a parish; designating a school run by a parish.
<b>cur ric'u lum</b>	A specified fixed course of study.
<b>de gree'</b>	A grade or rank conferred by colleges or universities upon graduates or other scholars.
<b>di plo'ma</b> (dî-plô'mâ)	A document, under seal, attesting a degree conferred.
<b>ma tric'u late</b>	To admit to membership in or become a member of a college or university.
<b>val e dic'to ry</b>	Bidding farewell; a valedictory oration.
<b>bac ca lau're ate</b> (-lô')	Pertaining to a bachelor of arts; designating a sermon delivered to a graduating class.
<b>Al'ma Ma'ter</b> (ăl'mâ mǎ'těr)	Foster mother, hence a university where one has been educated.
<b>cam'pus</b>	The grounds surrounding a college or school.
<b>the'sis</b>	An essay presented by a candidate for a degree or diploma.
<b>se mes'ter</b>	Either of the two terms into which the period of instruction in a college year is divided.
<b>so ror'i ty</b> (-rôr')	A society or club of girls or women.
<b>a lum'nus</b>	A graduate of a college or university. (Pl. alumni.)
<b>fac'ul ty</b>	A body of persons to whom are intrusted the government and instruction of an educational institution.
<b>fresh'man</b>	A student during his first year in a higher educational institution.
<b>soph'o more</b> (sôf')	A student in his second year of a four-year course.
<b>jun'ior</b> (jōn'yěr)	A student in the third year of a four-year course.
<b>sen'ior</b> (-yěr)	A student in the final year of a four-year course.

ed'u ca tor	A teacher, an instructor.
tu'tor (tū'tār)	A private teacher.
in struc'tor (-tēr)	One who instructs or imparts knowledge.
pre cep'tor (-tēr)	The principal of a school ; a teacher.
dis ci plin a'ri an	One who enforces order and obedience.
ped'a gogue (-ā-gōg)	A teacher of children, a schoolmaster.
mas'ter	The principal of a school ; a teacher.
cu ra'tor (-tēr)	One who has the care of a museum ; custodian, keeper.
chap'er on (shăp-ēr-ōn)	A person who accompanies, as a protector, a young unmarried woman.
mon'i tor (-tēr)	A pupil or student selected to perform some duty, usually connected with discipline.
pu'pil (pū')	A boy or girl under the care of an instructor.
dor'mi to ry (dôr')	A building containing a series of sleeping rooms.
gym na'si um (jīm-nā'zī-)	A place or building where athletic exercises are performed.
mu se'um (mū-zē')	A repository or collection of objects of interest.
lab'o ra to ry (-rā-)	A place devoted to experiments in any branch of natural science.
ob ser'va to ry (-zūr'vā-)	A building equipped with instruments for observing the heavenly bodies.
scho las'tic (skō-)	Pertaining to or suiting a scholar or a school.
di dac'tic (dī- or dī-)	Conveying instruction ; teaching some moral lesson.
an a lyt'ic	Resolving into elements ; opposed to synthetic.
syn thet'ic	Combining separate elements of thought into a whole ; opposed to analytic.
ax'i om (ăk'sī-ŭm)	A self-evident truth.
es'say (ēs'ā)	A literary composition, generally critical in nature.
lec'ture (lēk'tūr)	A discourse on any subject.
ap per cep'tion	The power of acquiring knowledge through the association of new ideas to familiar ideas.
no'men cla ture (-tūr)	The system of names used in a particular branch of learning.



math e mat'ics	The science of numbers and space.
al'ge bra (-brá)	That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of quantity by general symbols.
a rith'me tic (á-)	The science of numbers.
ge om'e try	That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.
trig o nom'e try	The science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles.
phys'ics (fiz')	The science of matter and motion.
cal'cu lus	One of the higher branches of mathematics.
chem'is try (kěm')	The science that treats of the composition of substances, and of the transformations which they undergo.
bi ol'o gy (bi-)	The branch of knowledge which treats of organisms.
phys i ol'o gy (fiz-ĭ-)	That branch of biology which treats of the functions of the organs and parts of organisms during life.
bot'a ny (-á-)	The science of plants.
min er al'o gy (-ēr-ăl')	The science of minerals.
zo ōl'o gy (zō-ōl')	The science of animals.
his tol'o gy	The science which treats of the minute structure of animal and vegetable tissues.
en to mol'o gy	That branch of zoölogy which treats of insects and their habits.
or ni thol'o gy (ôr-nĭ-)	That branch of zoölogy which treats of birds.
em bry ol'o gy	That branch of biology which treats of formation and development of the rudimentary form (embryo) in animals and plants.
mi cros'co py (mĭ-krôs')	The use of the microscope.
ich thy ol'o gy (ĭk-thĭ-)	That branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes.
ge ol'o gy	The science that investigates the structure of the earth, its physical changes, and the causes producing these.
ge og'ra phy (-râ-)	The science that describes the surface of the earth, and its division into continents, etc.
as tron'o my	The science which treats of heavenly bodies.
me te or ol'o gy	The science of the atmosphere.
ag'ri cul ture (-tŭr)	The science and art of cultivating the ground.
hor'ti cul ture (hôr . . tŭr)	The science and art of growing fruit, vegetables, and flowers.



en gi neer'ing (-jī-nēr')	The science and art by which mechanical prop- erties are made useful to man.
his'to ry	The branch of knowledge that records and ex- plains past events as steps in human progress.
e co nom'ics (ē-)	The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting the production, distribu- tion, and consumption of wealth.
civ'ics	The science that deals with the rights and duties of citizenship.
log'ic (lōj'-)	The science and art of correct reasoning, es- pecially of inference.
psy chol'o gy (sī-kōl')	The science of mental phenomena and their classification and analysis.
pñi los'o phy (fī-lōs')	That general branch of learning which in- cludes all the moral and mental sciences; metaphysics.
the ol'o gy	The science of God or of religion.
so ci ol'o gy (-shī-)	The science of the constitution and develop- ment of society.
ped'a go gy (-ā-gō-jī)	The science or art of teaching.
lit'er a ture (-ā-tŭre)	The study of the literary productions of a country or period.
phi lol'o gy (fi-)	The scientific study of languages and their structure.
el o cu'tion	The art of speaking or reading in public, with special reference to the manner of delivery.
or'a to ry (ōr'ā-)	The art of speaking in public, with especial reference to substance.
gram'mar (-ēr)	The science which treats of the principles which govern the correct use of language.
et y mol'o gy	The branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words.
or thog'ra phy (ōr . . rá-fī)	The art of spelling.
or'tho ě py (ōr'thō-ě-)	The art of uttering words correctly.
mu'sic (-zīk)	The art or science of harmonic sounds.
pen'man ship	The art of writing with the pen.
book'keep ing	The art of keeping a systematic record of business transactions.
pho nog'ra phy (fō . . rá-fī)	The art of writing according to sound.
short'hand (shōrt')	The art of writing by abbreviations and sym- bols.
cal is then'ics	The science or practice of bodily exercise to promote strength and gracefulness.
di'et a ries (dī'ět-)	Rules of diet ; the science of such rules.

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<b>By zan'tine</b> (bī-zăn'tîn)	Relating to architecture of the style developed in the Byzantine empire in the 5th and 6th centuries.
<b>Co rin'thi an</b>	Designating the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek styles of architecture.
<b>Dor'ic</b> (dŏr-)	Designating the oldest and simplest of the Greek styles of architecture.
<b>I on'ic</b> (ī-ŏn')	Designating one of the three Greek forms of architecture.
<b>E trus'can</b>	Relating to the type of architecture used in Etruria, an ancient country in Italy.
<b>Goth'ic</b>	Relating to the medieval style of architecture distinguished by pointed arches, steep roofs, and great height in proportion to other dimensions.
<b>me di e'val</b> (mē-dī-)	Characteristic of the Middle Ages.
<b>Ro man esque'</b> (-ĕsk')	Designating the architectural style of the later Roman empire.
<b>com pos'ite</b> (-pŏz'it)	Designating a modification of the Corinthian style of architecture.
<b>but'ter y</b>	A pantry.
<b>ros'trum</b>	A stage for public speaking.
<b>por'ti co</b> (pŏr')	A colonnade at the entrance of a building. (Pl. porticoes.)
<b>log'gia</b> (lŏj'ā or lŏ'jī-ā)	A roofed open gallery.
<b>cor'nice</b> (kŏr'nīs)	The horizontal projecting member which crowns an edifice.
<b>cu'po la</b> (-lā)	A roof having a rounded form, hemispherical or nearly so.
<b>new'el</b> (nū')	The upright post at the foot of a staircase.
<b>pro sce'ni um</b> (-sē')	The part of the stage of a theater in front of the curtain.
<b>ro tun'da</b> (-dā)	A round building; a large round room.
<b>gir'ders</b> (gŭr')	Iron or steel beams to span an opening or carry weight.
<b>lin'tel</b>	A horizontal member spanning an opening to carry a superstructure.
<b>porte'-co chère'</b> (pŏrt' kŏ-shâr')	A large gateway; porch over a driveway before an entrance door.
<b>wain'scot</b> (wân')	A wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled.
<b>chan'cel</b>	That part of a church which is reserved for the use of the clergy.
<b>grille</b> (gril)	A system of bars forming an openwork barrier, a lattice.
<b>eaves</b> (ĕvz)	The edges of the roof which overhang a building.

- a cou's'tics** (á-kōōs') The sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium with respect to distinct hearing.
- da'do** The part of the pedestal between base and cornice. (Pl. dados.)
- fret'work** (-wûrk) Carved, raised, or open ornamental work.
- den'til** One of the small square blocks or projections in cornices.
- quoin** (kwoin) The external angle of a building.
- rab'bet** (-êt) A groove cut longitudinally in the edge of a plank, so that another may fit into it.
- lou'ver** (lōō'vêr) A roof lantern or turret for the escape of smoke.
- reg'let** A flat narrow molding used between panels.
- a but'ment** (â-) The part of a buttress or wall which receives lateral pressure.
- es catch'eon** A shield.
- (-küch'-ûn)
- but'tress** A projecting structure of masonry or wood for supporting a wall.
- cor'bel** (kôr') A projection from the face of a wall, supporting a weight.
- fil'let** (fil'êt) A narrow, flat molding or space separating other moldings.
- man'sard** (-sârd) Designating a roof which has on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper.
- fur'ring** (fûr') The act of applying thin wood to a wall to level a surface for lathing.
- mu'ral** Of or pertaining to a wall.
- pi las'ter** (pî-) A square column or pillar inserted partly in a wall.
- cop'ing** (kôp') The highest or covering course of a wall.
- en tab'la ture** (-lá-tûr) The parts on top of a pillar or column, composed of architrave, frieze, and cornice.
- car touche'** Any scroll-shaped ornament; a cantilever in the form of a scroll of paper.
- (kär-tōōsh')
- flash'ings** Pieces of metal used as cap-joints to keep roofs water-tight.
- car y at'id** (-î-ât') A draped female figure supporting an entablature.
- fa çade'** (fâ-sâd') The front of a building, usually having some architectural pretensions.
- kiln'-dried** (kîl') Dried in a furnace of brick or stone.
- flut'ings** (flōōt') Decoration by means of channels or grooves; flute-shaped crimps.

en'trance	Act of entering; the means or place for entering.
tem'per a ture (-pēr-ā-tūr)	Condition with respect to heat or cold; the degree of heat or cold.
vac'il late (vās')	To move one way and the other, to waver.
ab struse' (-strōos')	Difficult to be comprehended or understood.
poign'ant (poin'ānt)	Piercing, sharp, keen; severe.
com men'su rate (-shōō-rāt)	Equal in measure or extent; proportionate; commensurable.
res'er voir (rēz'ēr-vwôr)	A place where anything is kept; a place where water is kept in large quantities; a reserve.
sa lu'bri ous	Healthful, promoting health.
ex em'pli fy (ĕg-zēm'plī-fi)	To show or illustrate by example.
in im'i cal	Having the disposition of an enemy, antagonistic.
or'ches tra (ôr'kēs-trā)	A band of performers on various instruments, including especially those of the viol class; the lower floor in a theater.
par quet' (pār-kā')	A flooring, consisting of an inlay of geometric patterns; the lower floor in a theater.
in her'ent (-hēr')	Existing in something as a permanent attribute; belonging by nature.
gra'tis (grā')	For nothing; without recompense; freely.
per func'to ry (-fūŋk')	Done merely as a duty; mechanical, indifferent, careless.
vo cif'er ous	Clamorous, noisy, turbulent.
pet'u lant	Capriciously fretful, irritable.
sump'tu ous (sūmp'tū-)	Luxurious, splendid.
frus'trate	To prevent from attaining a purpose; to render ineffectual.
im per turb'a ble (-tūr'bā-b'l)	Incapable of being disturbed; calm, serene.
am a teur' (-ā-tūr')	One who cultivates a pursuit or study unprofessionally.
con nois seur' (kōn-ī-sūr')	One competent to act as a critical judge of an art, or in a matter of taste.
chi mer'i cal (kī- or kī-)	Merely imaginary, fantastic, wildly conceived.
con'fis cate	To appropriate to the public use; to seize.

<b>sub ur'ban</b> (-ûr')	Of or pertaining to a smaller place adjacent to a city.
<b>ar rears'</b> (ă-rĕrs')	That which is behind in payment or which remains unpaid.
<b>per ver'si ty</b> (pĕr-vûr')	Quality or state of being willfully erring ; stubbornness.
<b>thresh'old</b>	The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door ; entrance.
<b>fru gal'i ty</b> (frōo-)	Careful management of resources, thrift.
<b>quer'u lous</b> (kwĕr'ŭ-lŭs)	Apt to find fault ; fretful, whining.
<b>re ju've nate</b> (-jŭŏ')	To render young again, to reinvigorate.
<b>cha ot'ic</b> (kă-ŏt')	In a state of chaos or confusion.
<b>gul'li ble</b> (-b'l)	Easily tricked or defrauded.
<b>con trib'u to ry</b>	Subject to or contributing to a common fund or enterprise.
<b>scin'til late</b> (sĭn'tĭ-)	To emit sparks ; to flash or gleam.
<b>ob'du rate</b>	Unyielding, stubborn, hard-hearted.
<b>pa'thos</b>	That quality of human or animal experience which awakens feelings of pity and sympathy.
<b>i den'ti fy</b> (ĭ . . fĭ)	To make to be the same ; to consider as the same in any relation.
<b>fan tas'tic</b>	Imaginary ; extravagantly fanciful.
<b>re scind'</b> (-sĭnd')	To cut off or remove ; to cancel or abolish.
<b>temp ta'tion</b>	Act of tempting, seduction ; an inducement or allurement.
<b>vex a'tion</b> (vĕk-să')	Trouble, irritation ; a cause of trouble or disquiet.
<b>gar'ru lous</b> (găr'ŭŏ-)	Talking much, loquacious, wordy.
<b>chron o log'i cal</b> (krŏn-)	According to the order of time.
<b>haugh'ti ness</b> (hŏ')	Disdain, contemptuousness.
<b>in ex'o ra ble</b> (-ră-b'l)	Not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer, inflexible, relentless.
<b>be nef'i cent</b>	Doing or producing good ; performing acts of kindness and charity.
<b>ul te'ri or</b> (-ĕr)	Situated beyond or on the farther side ; further, more remote.
<b>mon'o logue</b> (-lŏg)	A long speech by one person ; a soliloquy.

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## LESSON 125. MECHANICS AND MACHINERY 125

<b>cen trif'u gal</b>	Directed outward from the center, especially of forces caused by rotation.
<b>cen trip'e tal</b>	Directed toward the center.
<b>re sil'i ence</b> (-zĩl')	Capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation.
<b>mo men'tum</b>	The quantity of motion in a moving body.
<b>cur vi lin'e ar</b> (-âr)	Consisting of or bounded by curved lines.
<b>en'er gy</b>	Capacity for performing work.
<b>in er'ti a</b> (-ûr'shĩ-ă)	That property of matter by which it tends to retain its state of rest or motion.
<b>ki net'ics</b> (kĩ-)	That branch of dynamics which treats of the changes of motion produced by forces.
<b>fric'tion</b>	A resistance to motion between two surfaces in contact.
<b>co he'sion</b> (-zhũn)	The act of sticking together.
<b>grav'i ty</b>	Acceleration of terrestrial bodies toward the center of the earth.
<b>cy cloi'dal</b> (sĩ-)	Pertaining to or resembling a cycloid, a curve traced by a point on a rolling circle.
<b>mal'le a ble</b> (-ă-b'l)	Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer or by rollers
<b>hy drau'lic</b> (hĩ-drô')	Operated or moved by means of water.
<b>e qui lib'ri um</b>	A state of balance between opposing forces.
<b>tan gen'tial</b> (-shăł)	Pertaining to or acting along a tangent.
<b>hel'i cal</b>	Having form of a helix, spiral.
<b>hex'a gon</b> (hěk'să-)	A plane figure having six sides.
<b>in'vo lute</b>	A particular kind of curve turned inward at the margin.
<b>ev'o lute</b>	A curve traced by joining the centers of curvature of all parts of another curve.
<b>de flec'tion</b>	The deviation of the axis of a beam from its normal position.
<b>os'cil lat ing</b> (-lăt-)	Moving or swinging backward and forward ; varying above or below a mean value.
<b>kin e mat'ics</b>	The science which treats of motions considered in themselves or apart from their causes.
<b>spher'i cal</b> (sfěr')	Globular.
<b>spi'ral</b>	Helical, like the thread of a screw.



## 126 LESSON 126. MECHANICS AND MACHINERY

<b>strain</b> (strān)	The change in shape or size of a body produced by an external force.
<b>stress</b>	The cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing action due to an external force.
<b>suc'tion</b>	The act of drawing liquid by exhausting the air over part of the surface, as in a pump.
<b>ten'sile</b> (-sīl)	Of or pertaining to tension.
<b>tu'bu lar</b> (-lār)	Consisting of one or more tubes.
<b>rev o lu'tion</b>	The motion of a body about a center or axis.
<b>pres'sure</b> (prēsh'ūr)	The action of a force against an opposing force.
<b>ra'di us</b>	The distance from the center of a circle to its circumference.
<b>au to mat'ic</b>	Acting mechanically without human direction.
<b>braze</b>	To solder with hard solder.
<b>bur'nish</b> (būr')	To cause to shine, to polish.
<b>pol'ish er</b>	One who polishes or shines; that which is used in polishing.
<b>rough'ing rolls</b> (rūf')	A series of rolls in which the iron is first given the form of a bar, preparatory to being reheated and finished.
<b>chuck'ing ma chine'</b> (chūk')	A kind of end lathe in which a number of tools can be brought successively to the work without removing it from the machine.
<b>mech'a nism</b> (mēk'ā-nīz'm)	The relation of parts of a machine taken collectively.
<b>calk</b> (kōk)	To make water-tight or steam-tight.
<b>gauge</b> (gāj)	Any one of various instruments or apparatuses used for gauging or measuring.
<b>sol'der</b> (sōd'ēr)	A metal or metallic alloy used to join metallic surfaces.
<b>gas'ket</b>	Any composition used for packing pistons, making pipe joints, etc.
<b>ful'crum</b> (fūl')	The support, as a wedge-shaped piece or a hinge, about which a lever turns.
<b>shoul'der</b> (shōl')	An abrupt projection which forms an abutment on an object, or limits motion.
<b>spel'ter</b>	Zinc.
<b>flange</b> (flānj)	An external or internal rib or rim for strength or guidance.
<b>el'e va tor</b> (-tēr)	A contrivance with hoisting machinery for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different levels.
<b>man'drel</b>	An axis inserted forcibly into a piece of work, having a hole in it to support it while the work is operated on.



splash'er	A guard to keep off splashes.
le'ver (lē'vēr)	A bar of metal, wood, or other rigid substance, used to exert pressure or sustain weight.
ream'er (rēm')	Any of various tools with cutting edges for enlarging or shaping a hole by turning.
cot'ter	A pin used to fasten together parts of a machine.
sec'tor (-tār)	A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, and marked with several scales.
ar'bor (ār'bēr)	A main shaft or beam; the spindle or axle of a wheel.
punch'es	Tools, usually of steel, variously shaped at one end for different uses; dies.
scrib'er (skrīb')	A sharp pointed tool for marking off wood, metal, etc., to be cut.
cut'ter	A machine or part of a machine used for cutting.
grin'der (grīn')	That which grinds, as an emery wheel for grinding tools.
bel'lows (-ōz)	A machine which by alternate expansion and contraction draws in air through a valve and expels it through a tube.
cam	A rotating or sliding piece for receiving motion from another roller.
ax'is (āk'sīs)	The axle of a wheel.
crane	A machine for raising heavy weights.
spin'ning jen'ny	An engine for spinning wool or cotton by means of many spindles.
piv'ot	A fixed pin on which something turns.
valve (vālv)	Any device by which liquid, air, or gas may be started, stopped, or regulated.
sprock'et (sprōk')	A projection shaped so as to engage with a chain.
spin'dle	An arbor, mandrel, axle, or shaft, revolving on pin or pivot ends.
bob'bin	A spool, sometimes with a hole bored through its length by which it is placed on a spindle.
bev'el	A surface inclined to another surface.
noz'zle	A short outlet or pipe.
ratch'et (rāch')	A pawl or click for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel.
tack'le	An assemblage of ropes and pulley arranged for hoisting or pulling.
tur'ret	A pivoted tool holder in a machine tool by which various tools can be used in quick succession.

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<b>in di ca'tor</b> (-tēr)	An instrument for automatically showing the pressure of the working fluid in an engine at every point of the stroke.
<b>col'let</b>	A casing or socket for holding a drill or other tool; a chuck for gripping a bar of metal.
<b>in jec'tor</b> (-tēr)	A device for injecting feed-water into a steam boiler.
<b>pin'ion</b> (-yŭn)	A cogwheel with a small number of teeth, designed to gear with a larger wheel.
<b>sock'et</b>	Any device to receive or grip the end of some object.
<b>tur'bine</b> (tūr'bīn)	A rotary motor actuated by a current of water or steam under pressure.
<b>gov'er nor</b> (gŭv'ēr-nēr)	An automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed.
<b>reg'u la tor</b> (-tēr)	A governor.
<b>i'dler</b> (-dlēr)	An idle wheel or pulley.
<b>winch</b>	Any machine to turn or strain something more or less forcibly.
<b>ten'on</b> (-ŭn)	A projecting member left by cutting away the material around it for insertion into a mortise.
<b>mor'tise</b> (môr'tīs)	A cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive a correspondingly shaped tenon.
<b>mi'ter</b>	To bevel the ends of, for the purpose of matching together.
<b>ma nom'e ter</b> (má-)	A pressure gauge containing a liquid.
<b>py rom'e ter</b> (pī-)	An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the thermometer.
<b>ver'ni er</b> (vŭr')	A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument for accurate reading.
<b>mi crom'e ter</b> (mī-)	An instrument for measuring minute distances.
<b>trip hammer</b>	A massive hammer raised by power and dropping by its own weight.
<b>buzz saw</b>	A circular saw.
<b>cen'ter-bit</b>	A bit with a sharp pyramidal center point and two side cutting flanges.
<b>thumb nut</b> (thŭm)	Any nut designed to be turned by thumb and finger.
<b>burr'ing</b> (bŭr')	Forming a projecting edge by means of a small circular saw.
<b>tram'mel</b>	An instrument for drawing ellipses.
<b>knurl</b> (nŭrl)	A small protuberance made on a metal surface for assisting the grasp, or for decorative purposes.
<b>ec cen'tric</b> (ĕk-sĕn')	A circular piece of apparatus pivoted at one side from its center.

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<b>au to mo' bile</b> (-bil or -bēl')	A self-propelled vehicle suitable for use on a street or roadway ; a motor carriage.
<b>chas' sis</b> (shá'sě)	The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame with the wheels and machinery.
<b>lan' dau</b> (-dô)	A four-wheeled covered vehicle with a top divided into two sections which can be let down or thrown back.
<b>lan dau let'</b> (-dô-lět')	A small landau ; a coupé with a folding or landau hood.
<b>cou pé'</b> (cōo-pā')	A four-wheeled closed carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver.
<b>li mou sine'</b> (lē-mōo-zēn')	An automobile body with seats and permanent top like a coupé, the top projecting over the driver.
<b>pha'e ton</b> (fā')	A kind of light four-wheeled vehicle having no side pieces in front of the seats.
<b>run'a bout</b>	A kind of light automobile.
<b>tour'ing car</b> (tōor')	A roomy car, not a limousine, for five or more passengers.
<b>brough'am</b> (brōō'ŭm)	A light, closed vehicle, with seats inside for two or four.
<b>ton neu'</b> (tō-nō' or tūn-ō')	An afterbody with sides inclosing the seats.
<b>tax'i cab</b> (tāk'sī-)	An automobile hack, provided with an automatic time- and distance-measuring device, called a taximeter.
<b>mo'tor cy'cle</b> (sī')	A bicycle having a motor attached.
<b>tri'cy cle</b> (trī'sī-)	A light three-wheeled vehicle to be ridden by one or more persons.
<b>quad'ri cy cle</b> (kwōd'ri-sī-)	A motor vehicle with a bicycle seat for the driver.
<b>head'light</b>	A light, usually with a powerful reflector, at the head or in front of an automobile.
<b>gog'gles</b>	Large spectacles for protecting the eyes from cold, dust, etc.
<b>o dom'e ter</b>	An instrument attached to a vehicle, for the purpose of measuring the distance traversed.
<b>cy clom'e ter</b> (sī-)	A contrivance for recording the revolutions of a wheel, often used for registering distance traversed.
<b>speed om'e ter</b>	An instrument for indicating speed or velocity.
<b>mud'guard</b> (-gärd)	A guard over a wheel to catch or deflect mud.
<b>muf'fler</b>	Any of various devices to deaden the noise of escaping gases or vapors.
<b>fend'er</b>	A device in front of automobiles to lessen injury in case of collision.
<b>bon'net</b>	The metal cover or shield over the motor.
<b>clutch</b>	A coupling for connecting two working parts.

ped'al	A lever acted on by the foot.
car'bu re tor (kār'bū-rēt-ēr)	An apparatus in which gasoline and air are mixed to form an explosive mixture for propelling a gasoline motor.
crank'shaft	A shaft turning or driven by a crank.
shock'-ab sorb er	A device for dampening the rebound of springs and reducing vibration.
steer'ing knuck'le (nūk'l)	A joint in the steering gear at the front axle.
vi'bra tor (-tēr)	That which causes vibration or oscillation of any kind.
plung'er (plūn'jēr)	A long, valveless piston.
spark plug (spark)	A device having two electrodes between which an electric jump spark is produced.
dis trib'u tor (-tēr)	An apparatus for distributing an electric current to the spark plugs.
lu'bri ca tor (-tēr)	A vessel more or less automatic for supplying a lubricant to machinery.
si'lenc er	The muffler of an internal-combustion engine.
cut'-off	Any device for stopping or changing a current.
forg'ing (fōr')	Iron which has been formed by heating and hammering.
clev'is	A device usually consisting of a V-shaped piece of metal with the ends perforated to receive a pin.
trans mis'sion (-mīsh'ŭn)	The apparatus by which the power is transmitted from high-speed motor power to low-speed wheels, etc.
plan'et a ry	Designating or pertaining to a train of gear wheels, especially one constituting a transmission gear.
re verse' (-vûrs')	The lever to reverse the direction of the automobile.
in ter rupt'er	A device for rapidly making and breaking an electrical circuit.
com pres'sion (-prēsh'ŭn)	The pressure within an explosive engine just before explosion takes place.
vul'can ize	To impart greater elasticity, durability, or hardness to rubber, by heating with sulphur.
punc'ture (pūŋk'tūr)	Perforation with something pointed; a small hole made in a tire. To make such a hole.
de mount'a ble (-moun'tā-b'l)	Used to describe the rim of a wheel which may be taken off the wheel.
un der slung'	Describing a construction in which the frame hangs below the springs and axles.
grease (grēs)	A soft animal fat; any oily matter.
ga rage'	A place for housing automobiles.
(gā-rāzh' or gār'āj)	

## LESSON 131. AUTOMOBILES AND AÉROPLANES 131

horse power	A unit of power, 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute.
car'bide (kär')	Calcium carbide, which with water produces acetylene gas.
pit'ting	Minute cavities in valves due to action of gases.
coun'ter sunk	Depressed for the reception of a screw, bolt, etc., below the surface, either wholly or in part.
clinch'er	An incurved part of a wheel rim into which the tire beads expand when the tire is inflated.
aër o nau'tics	The entire science of aerial navigation.
(ā-ēr-ō-nô')	
aër o stat'ics	The science of buoyancy in the air by means of displacement.
a'ër o plane	A self-propelled heavier-than-air flying vehicle having fixed sustaining planes.
bi'plane	A flying machine having two main supporting planes, in typical forms one above the other.
mon'o plane	An aeroplane with a single main sustaining surface.
hy'dro plane	A boat which glides on the surface of the water.
hy dro a'ër'o plane	An aeroplane capable of alighting on and rising from the water.
(hī-)	
glid'er (glīd')	An apparatus, for aerial gliding, constructed of planes and without power.
hel i cop'ter	A flying machine propelled by action of screws and propeller and without supporting planes.
or nith op'ter	A heavier-than-air machine with flapping wings, imitative of bird flight.
di he'dral (dī-hē')	The inclination of the wings of an aeroplane to each other, usually in form of a flat V.
a vi'a'tion (ā-vī-)	The art or science of locomotion by means of aeroplanes.
dir'i gi ble (-b'l)	That which can be directed; designating a steerable balloon.
han'gar (hän'gär)	A structure in which aerial vehicles are housed.
ai'le ron (ā'lē-)	An auxiliary plane placed near the extremity of the main wing on either side.
a'ër o drome	A flying machine composed of aeroplanes; a flying race-course; a place for housing aeroplanes.
(ā'ēr-ō-)	
stan'chion (-shŭn)	An upright between the planes of a biplane.
bar'o graph	An automatic instrument to register and record altitude.
(bār'ō-gräf)	
an e mom'e ter	An instrument to measure the force of wind, velocity, pressure, etc.
ve loc'i ty (-lōs')	Speed at which an aeroplane will continue to glide without power.

te mer'i ty	Unreasonable contempt of danger, rashness.
im pu ta'tion	Censure, insinuation.
pe des'tri an	A walker, one who journeys on foot.
ex hor ta'tion	The act of inciting to that which is good or commendable ; advice, counsel.
(ĕk-sŏr-)	
re ca pit'u late	To repeat the principal points in an argument ; to summarize.
(-kă-pīt-ŭ-)	
in tru'sion	The act of forcing in without right or welcome.
(-trōō'zhŭn)	
scru'pu lous	Careful, cautious, exact, punctilious.
(skrōō')	
pre dic'a ment	An unpleasant, unfortunate, or trying position, condition, or situation.
(-ă-)	
rhythm' (rĭfh'm)	The recurrence of stress at regular intervals.
non en'ti ty	Nonexistence ; a person or thing of little or no account.
vol un teer'	One who enters into, or offers his services of his own free will. To bestow voluntarily.
ul ti ma'tum	A final proposition, concession, or condition.
hu mid'i ty (hŭ-)	Moisture, dampness.
per'qui site	A gain or profit incidentally made from employment in addition to the ordinary salary.
(pŭr'kwī-zĭt)	
spas mod'ic (spăz-)	Intermittent, convulsive.
in'ti ma cy (-mă-)	Close familiarity or association, nearness in friendship.
rep er toire	A list of dramas, operas, pieces, etc., which a company or a person has thoroughly rehearsed and is prepared to perform.
(-ēr-twār)	
shrewd (shrōōd)	Clever in business, sharp-witted, cunning.
ex u'ber ance	An overflowing quantity, superabundance, richness.
(ĕgz-ŭ'bēr-)	
typ'i cal (tĭp')	Of the nature of a type ; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance.
e quiv'o cate	To express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations ; to evade.
(ĕ-kwĭv')	
con'tour (-tōōr)	The outline of a figure or body.
ob strep'er ous	Attended by or making a loud noise ; clamorous, vociferous.
im'pe tus	A property possessed by a moving body by virtue of its weight and motion ; impulse.
con coc'tion	The act of preparing by combining different ingredients ; the act of planning or devising. Anything made up of different ingredients.



at'om (-ǎm)	According to the atomic theory the smallest particle of an element.
mol'e cule (möl'ě kŭl)	A unit of matter, usually consisting of two or more atoms in combination.
e lec'tron (ě-lěk'trŏn)	A recently discovered particle very much smaller than an atom.
el'e ment	One of the simple substances of which the universe is composed.
lith'i um	A soft, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group.
po tas'si um	A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group.
so'di um	A soft, waxy, silver-white, metallic element of the alkali group.
ba'ri um (bā')	An element of the alkaline earth group.
cal'ci um (kāl')	A silver-white, rather soft metal.
mag ne'si um (-zhī-)	A silver-white, metallic element.
man ga nese' (mǎŋ-gá-nēs')	A hard, brittle, metallic element having a grayish white color.
nick'el	A hard, metallic element of the iron group.
co'balt (kō'bŏlt)	A tough, lustrous, reddish white metal related to iron and nickel.
al u min'i um	A bluish, silver-white metal, very malleable, ductile, and light.
chro'mi um (krŏ)	A grayish white metal, hard and brittle.
lead (ě)	A heavy, metallic element, having a bright luster.
cop'per (kŏp'ěr)	A common metal of a reddish color, a good conductor of heat and electricity.
mer'cu ry (mŭr'kŭ-rĭ)	A heavy, silver-white, liquid, metallic element.
ar'se nic (ār')	A solid, brittle element with a metallic luster.
bis'muth (bĭz')	A brittle, reddish white metal.
an'ti mo ny	An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure.
plat'i num (plăt')	A heavy, almost silver-white, metallic element.
ra'di um	A metallic element found in minute quantities, capable of spontaneously emitting rays.
tung'sten (tŭŋg')	A rare element found in certain minerals. Also called wolfram.
u ra'ni um	A rare element found in certain minerals.



ox'y gen (õk'sĩ-jěn)	A colorless, tasteless, odorless, chemically active, gaseous element.
hy'dro gen	A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, and inflammable.
ni'tro gen	A colorless, gaseous element, tasteless and odorless.
ar'gon (är')	A colorless, odorless, inert gas.
he'li um	An inert, gaseous element occurring principally in the atmosphere of the sun and stars.
sul'phur (-fűr)	A nonmetallic element occurring in large quantities.
sil'i con (sĩl')	A nonmetallic element, very abundant in nature.
car'bon (cär')	An elementary substance occurring native in the diamond and also as graphite.
phos'phor us (fõs'fõr-)	A nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group.
flu'or ine (flõõ'õr-in)	An element isolated as a pungent gas of pale, greenish yellow.
chlo'r ine (klõ'r in)	An element isolated as a greenish yellow gas.
bro'mine (-mĩn)	An element which at ordinary temperature is a deep, reddish brown liquid.
i'o dine (ĩ'õ-dĩn)	A nonmetallic element isolated as a crystalline solid.
ac'id (äs'ĩd)	Any one of a class of substances which are soluble in water, sour in taste, and redden litmus.
a ce'tic acid (ä-sě')	A pungent, biting liquid, occurring in vinegar.
hy dro chlo'ric acid (-klõ')	A gaseous compound of hydrogen and chlorine commonly in solution.
lac'tic acid	A colorless, syrupy liquid, occurring in sour milk.
tan'nic acid	A strongly astringent solid.
bo rac'ic acid (-räs')	A weakly acid, white, crystalline solid.
cit'ric acid	An acid extracted from lemons, currants, gooseberries, etc.
tar tar'ic acid (tär-tär'ík)	A white, crystalline solid, prepared from cream of tartar.
car bol'ic acid (kär-)	A coal tar derivative with corrosive, antiseptic properties.
sul phu'ric acid (-fũ')	A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid.
ni'tric acid	A corrosive liquid, one of the strongest mineral acids.
pic'ric acid	A yellow, crystalline solid.

<b>beak'er</b> (bēk')	A deep, open-mouthed, thin, glass vessel.
<b>grad'uate</b>	A cup or cylinder marked for measuring liquid.
<b>mor'tar</b> (môr'tēr)	A strong vessel in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle.
<b>bu rette'</b> (bū-rēt')	An apparatus for delivering measured quantities of liquid.
<b>cru'ci ble</b> (kroō')	A vessel made of clay, graphite, etc., used for melting substances.
<b>re tort'</b> (-tôrt')	A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat.
<b>des'ic ca tor</b> (-tēr)	A short glass jar fitted with an air-tight cover.
<b>spec'tro scope</b>	An optical instrument.
<b>chlo'ride</b> (klō'rīd)	A compound of chlorine with another element or radical.
<b>bi chlo'ride</b> (bī-)	A compound containing two atoms of chlorine in combination with an element.
<b>cy'a nide</b> (sī'ā-)	A salt derived from hydrocyanic acid.
<b>sul'phate</b> (sūl'fāt)	A salt of sulphuric acid.
<b>sul'phide</b> (-fid)	A salt derived from hydrogen sulphide.
<b>sul'phite</b> (-fit)	A salt of sulphurous acid.
<b>hy po sul'phite</b> (hī-pō-sūl'fīt)	A crystalline salt of what was formerly called hyposulphurous acid.
<b>per man'ga nate</b> (pēr-măn'gā-)	A dark purple, crystalline salt.
<b>car'bon ate</b> (kār')	A salt of carbonic acid.
<b>phos'phate</b> (fōs'fāt)	A salt derived from phosphoric acid.
<b>a cet'y lene</b> (ā-sēt')	A colorless, gaseous hydrocarbon.
<b>naph'tha lene</b> (năf'thā-)	A hydrocarbon, an important constituent of coal tar.
<b>pe tro'le um</b>	Mineral oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid.
<b>car bo hy'drate</b> (cār-)	A group of neutral compounds, including the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc.
<b>an'i line</b> (ăn'ī-līn)	An oily, poisonous, basic liquid, colorless when pure.
<b>car'bon di ox'ide</b> (dī-ōk'sīd)	A heavy, colorless, irrespirable gas.
<b>car'bon mon ox'ide</b>	A colorless, poisonous gas.

<b>am mo'ni a</b> (-à)	A colorless gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen.
<b>graph'ite</b> (grăf'it)	Native carbon in the form of crystals.
<b>o'zone</b> (-zôn)	A faintly blue, gaseous substance obtained by the silent discharge of electricity in air.
<b>di ox'ide</b> (dī-ōk'sid)	An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in each molecule.
<b>tri ox'ide</b> (trī-ōk'sid)	An oxide with three atoms of oxygen in each molecule.
<b>hy drox ide</b> (hī-)	A compound of an element with hydrogen and oxygen.
<b>al'ka li</b> (-ká-lī)	Any substance having marked basic properties.
<b>al loy'</b> (ă loi')	A substance composed of two or more metals intimately united.
<b>co ag'u late</b>	To form into a dense mass, to solidify.
<b>de com pose'</b> (-pōz)	To separate the constituent parts of.
<b>ig nite'</b> (-nīt')	To heat strongly, to set on fire.
<b>ef flo resce'</b> (ĕf-lō-rēs)	To change to a whitish powder by loss of water.
<b>in or gan ic</b>	Descriptive of that branch of chemistry which treats of all substances not organic.
<b>al lo trop'ic</b>	Exhibiting the capability of existing in two or more conditions.
<b>dif fuse'</b> (-fūz')	To spread or circulate; to cause to flow on all sides.
<b>hy'dro lyze</b>	To subject to chemical decomposition involving addition of the elements of water.
<b>e lec'tro lyze</b> (-līz)	To subject to a process of chemical decomposition by the action of electricity.
<b>ox'i dize</b> (-dīz)	To combine with oxygen.
<b>ca tal'y sis</b>	Acceleration of a reaction produced by the presence of a substance which appears to remain unchanged.
<b>cat'a lyze</b> (-ă-līz)	To accelerate a chemical reaction by catalysis.
<b>pre cip'i tate</b>	A substance separated from a solution in consequence of a chemical change.
<b>by'-prod uct</b> (bī')	A secondary or additional product.
<b>del i ques'cent</b>	Liquefying by absorption of moisture from the air.
<b>nas'cent</b>	The condition of any element at the moment of liberation from a compound.
<b>in sol'u ble</b>	Incapable of being dissolved.

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<b>de prav'i ty</b>	The state of being corrupted ; wickedness of mind or heart.
<b>tour'na ment</b> (tōōr nā-)	An athletic meeting, comprising numerous different kinds of contests.
<b>com po'sure</b> (-zūūr)	A settled state, calmness, repose.
<b>re li'a ble</b> (-ā-b'l)	Worthy of dependence or reliance, trustworthy.
<b>sin'is ter</b>	Inauspicious ; dishonest ; indicative of lurking evil.
<b>mis'sile</b> (-sīl)	A weapon capable of being hurled.
<b>ef fem'i nate</b>	Weak, wanting in manly strength and aggressiveness.
<b>up roar'i ous</b> (-rōr )	Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult.
<b>prom e nade</b> (-nād )	A public walk ; a walk in a public place, for pleasure or display.
<b>in fat u a'tion</b>	The state of being overcome by some foolish passion or desire ; folly.
<b>per plex'i ty</b> (-plēks )	The quality or state of being puzzled ; embarrassment, bewilderment, doubt.
<b>em bod'i ment</b>	Act of investing with a body ; that which is formed into a body.
<b>ar'chives</b> (ār'kīvz)	Places in which public records and historic documents are kept ; preserved documents or records.
<b>mys te'ri ous</b>	Containing or implying a mystery ; difficult to understand, obscure.
<b>con jec'ture</b> (-jēk tūr)	An opinion or judgment formed on defective or presumptive evidence ; guess, surmise.
<b>cri te'ri on</b> (krī . . ūn)	A standard of judging.
<b>in spi ra'tion</b>	The act of breathing in ; the influence which quickens or stimulates.
<b>bound'a ry</b> (-dā-)	That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent ; a real or imaginary limit.
<b>i de'al ism</b> (ī . . īz'm)	A philosophical theory which affirms that the universe is an embodiment of mind ; the tendency to value or occupy oneself with ideals.
<b>de crep'it</b> (-īt)	Broken down with age, feeble, worn out.
<b>lon gev'i ty</b> (lōn-jēv')	Long duration of life.
<b>com mis'er ate</b> (-mīz')	To feel or express sorrow or regret for ; to pity.
<b>ex pa'ti ate</b> (-shī-)	To enlarge in discourse or in writing.
<b>es tab'lish</b>	To make stable or firm ; to settle.
<b>pre ca'ri ous</b>	Depending on the will or pleasure of another ; uncertain, doubtful, dubious.

<b>stin'gy</b>	Extremely close, miserly, penurious.
<b>fath'om a ble</b> (făfh'ŭm-)	Capable of being measured or penetrated.
<b>tur'moil</b> (tŭr')	Tumult, agitation, turbulence.
<b>ef front'er y</b> (ĕ-frŭn'tĕr-ĭ)	Impudence or boldness in confronting, shameless boldness.
<b>psalm</b> (săm)	A sacred song or poem for use in the praise or worship of God.
<b>com punc'tion</b> (-pŭnk'shŭn)	Poignant grief proceeding from a sense of guilt or consciousness of causing pain.
<b>so phis'ti cal</b> (-fis'tī-)	Embodying sophistry, fallaciously subtle, not sound.
<b>ex al ta'tion</b> (ĕg-zôl-)	The act of exalting or raising high; elevation.
<b>tab'leau</b> (tăb'lō)	A striking and vivid representation by means of persons grouped and placed in appropriate postures and remaining silent and motionless.
<b>en core'</b> (ăn-kôr')	The demand for repetition (or an additional performance) made by an audience, as by applause.
<b>quar'ry</b> (kwôr'ĭ)	A place where stone is taken from the rock or ledge for building, etc.
<b>in trigue'</b> (-trĕg')	To form a plot or scheme. A conspiracy, a stratagem.
<b>mas quer ade'</b> (măs-kĕr-ăd')	An assembly of persons wearing masks and amusing themselves; disguise.
<b>arc'tic</b> (ărk)	Relating to the north.
<b>cow'ard ice</b> (kow'ĕr-dīs)	Want of courage to face danger; timidity.
<b>dev o tee'</b>	One who is wholly devoted; one who is given wholly to religion; a bigot.
<b>a skew'</b> (ă-skŭ')	Awry, askance, oblique.
<b>des'ti ny</b>	Predetermined state; condition foreordained by the Divine will; fate.
<b>pre var i ca'tion</b>	Act of deviating from the truth; an untruth.
<b>con'strue</b> (kŏn'strō)	To translate; to explain the sense of.
<b>en vi'ron ment</b> (-vī'rŭn-)	That which surrounds.
<b>vaude'ville</b> (vōd'vīl)	A theatrical performance consisting of music, songs, dances, etc.
<b>de nun ci a'tion</b> (-sī-)	Public accusation; an arraignment.
<b>eu re'ka</b> (ŭ-rĕ'kă)	An expression of triumph concerning a discovery; literally "I have found it."
<b>prov o ca'tion</b>	Incitement; stimulus; cause of resentment.

cer'e bral	Pertaining to the brain.
oc cip'i tal (ö'k-síp')	Pertaining to the back part of the head or skull.
pec'to ral	Pertaining to, or good for, the chest.
bron'chi al (brön'kĩ-)	Pertaining to the subdivisions of the windpipe and their ramifications in the lungs.
pul'mo na ry	Pertaining to the lungs.
ab dom'i nal	Of or pertaining to the abdomen.
al i men'ta ry (-tá-rĩ)	Designating the great canal which conveys food to the stomach.
cap'il la ry	One of the most minute blood vessels which barely permit the passage of the blood corpuscles.
cel'lu lar (-lâr)	Formed of cells.
ver'te bra (vûr'.. brâ)	One of the bony segments composing the spinal column.
lym phat'ic (lĩm-făt')	Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph ; a colorless, alkaline nutritive fluid.
car'ti lage (kâr'tĩ-lāj)	Elastic animal tissue forming bone ; gristle.
a nat'o my (á-)	The science which treats of the structure of animals or plants.
car'di ac (kâr')	Pertaining to the heart ; stimulating the heart action.
cor'pus cle (kôr'pûs'l)	A minute particle of matter ; a cell, as a blood corpuscle.
cu ta'ne ous	Pertaining to the skin.
ep i der'mis (-dêr')	The outer layer of the skin.
di'a phragm (-â-främ)	The muscular partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen.
lig'a ment (-â-)	A tough band of tissue serving to connect the extremities of bones, or to support and retain an organ in place.
mus'cle (mûs'l)	An organ whose special function is the production of motion.
ep i glot'tis	A thin layer of yellow cartilage projecting upward behind the tongue during act of swallowing.
e soph' a gus (-söf'â-)	The tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach ; the gullet.
lar'ynx (lâr'ĩnks)	The organ of voice.
ju'gu lar (jōō'gũ-)	Designating one of the large veins returning the blood from the head.
stom'ach (stũm'ũk)	A dilated saclike portion of the alimentary canal, beyond the gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place.



co/ca ine (kō'kâ-în)	A bitter, crystalline alkaloid used as a local anesthetic. (Commonly and colloquially pronounced kō-kân'.)
e'ther	A volatile liquid used as an anesthetic.
lau'da num (lô'dâ-)	Tincture of opium.
mor'phine (môr'fîn or -fên)	A narcotic contained in opium.
chlo'ro form (klô')	A colorless, volatile, sweetish liquid used as an anesthetic.
par e gor'ic	A camphorated tincture of opium which lessens pain.
caf'fe ine (kâf'fê-în)	A stimulant for the brain and stomach.
cal i sa'ya (-sâ'yâ)	A yellow variety of Peruvian bark containing at least two per cent of quinine.
qui'nine (kwî'nîn)	An alkaline substance obtained from Peruvian bark, used as a tonic.
sar sa pa ril'la (sâr-sâ-pâ-ril'â)	A mild tonic and alterative derived from a dried cordlike root.
sas'sa fras (-â-)	The bark of the sassafras root.
al'co hol	Liquid forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors.
bel la don'na (-â-dôn'â)	A perennial herb, all parts of which are poisonous, extracts of which are used medicinally.
ben'zo in (-zô-în or -zoin)	The resinous juice obtained from trees of Malacca and Java, used chiefly in cosmetics.
cam'phor (-fêr)	An aromatic whitish substance obtained from trees of Eastern Asia.
cre'o sote	An oily antiseptic liquid obtained by the distillation of wood tar.
eu ca lyp'tus (û-kâ-lîp')	A tree of Australia from the leaves of which an oil is derived.
men'thol (-thôl)	A crystalline substance resembling camphor.
phe'nol (fê'nôl)	A powerful caustic poison which in dilute solution is much used as an antiseptic.
cal'o mel	A mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate, used in medicine.
col lo'di on· (-ûn)	A sticky liquid consisting of a mixture of alcohol and ether.
form al'de hyde (fôr-mal')	A gas obtained by partial oxidation of alcohol, used as a disinfectant.
pen ny roy'al	An aromatic herb of the mint family.
strych'nine (-nîn)	A poison having a bitter acid taste.
vit'ri ol (-rî-ûl)	The popular name for sulphuric acid.



al'lo path	One who combats disease with a remedy producing effects different from those produced by disease.
ho'me o path	One who combats disease with remedies producing similar complaint on healthy persons.
os'te o path	One who remedies disease by manipulation.
al'ien ist (āl'yěn-)	One who makes a specialty of diseases of the mind.
pa thol'o gy (pà-)	The science of treating diseases, their nature, causes, results, etc.
gyn'e col o gy (jīn'ē- or jī'nē-)	The science that treats of the diseases of women.
clin'i cal	Pertaining to the instruction of a class of medical students by the examination and treatment of patients in the presence of the pupils.
an al ges'ic (-jēs'ik)	Producing insensibility to pain.
an ti sep'tic	Tending to prevent harmful effects of bacterial growth.
an ti tox'in (-tōk'sin)	A chemical solution that neutralizes poisons.
an ti phlo gis'tic (-flō-)	Tending to check inflammation.
nar cot'ic (nār-)	A drug which in moderate doses relieves pain and produces sleep.
an'o dyne (-dīn)	A drug which relieves pain.
bac te'ri a (-rī-ā)	Small, single-celled plants reproducing rapidly and regarded as active cause of many diseases.
ma lig'nant (mā-)	Tending or threatening to produce death.
be nign' (-nīn')	Of a mild type or character.
ger mi ci'dal (jūr-)	Capable of destroying microorganisms or germs.
ster'i lize	To render incapable of germination; to disinfect.
Pas'teur ize (pās'tēr-)	To subject fluids to a high temperature (131°-158° F.) to prevent fermentation.
par'ox ysm (-ōk-sīz'm)	A fit or spasm; any sudden, uncontrollable action or emotion.
in oc'u late	To communicate a disease to person or animal by inserting poison in flesh.
vac'ci nate (vāk'sī-)	To inoculate with vaccine as a protection against smallpox.
au'top sy (ō'-)	The dissection of a dead body for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat, or nature of the disease.
dis sect' (dī-sēkt')	To divide into separate parts.
quar'an tine (kwōr'ān-tēn)	Any forced stoppage of travel, etc., on account of infectious disease. To put under quarantine.

ther a peu'tics	(-á-pū')	That which treats of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.
di ag no'sis	(dī-)	Scientific determination of signs or symptoms. (Pl. diagnoses.)
prog no'sis		Act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease.
pre scrip'tion		A written direction for preparation and use of a medicine.
steth'o scope		An instrument used to convey to the ear the sounds produced by the body.
at om iz'er	(-iz')	An instrument for reducing a liquid to a fine spray.
hy po der'mic	(hī . . dūr')	An injection of medicine made under the tissues of the skin.
san i ta'ri um		A health station or retreat.
dis ease'	(dī-zēz')	Any mental, moral, or physical disorder.
con ta'gious	(-jūs)	Catching, conveying contagion.
dis in fect'		To free from contagious matter.
con tu'sion	(-zhŭn)	A wound or bruise which does not break the skin.
am'pu tate		To cut off.
op er a'tion		Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the living body.
o'pi ate		A drug which induces rest and sleep, a narcotic.
dis pen'sa ry	(-sá-)	A place where the poor can get medical treatment free or at a nominal price.
am'bu lance	(-lāns)	A wagon or cart equipped for transporting the wounded, injured, or sick.
dis lo ca'tion		The displacement of a bone at a joint.
lin'i ment		A liquid used as a sedative or stimulant, applied to the skin.
se'rum		The watery portion of an animal fluid remaining after coagulation.
ab sorb'ent	(-sôr')	Any substance that absorbs and neutralizes acid fluid in the stomach.
pro phy lac'tic	(-fī-)	A medicine which preserves or defends against disease, a preventive.
de gen er a'tion		Act or state of growing worse.
dis sem i na'tion		A scattering or spreading abroad, diffusion.
in fil tra'tion		The act of entering by penetrating the pores of a substance.

ca tarrh' (ká-tär')	A chronic inflammation of any mucous membrane, especially of the nose.
asth'ma (äz'má)	Difficulty in breathing, accompanied by wheezing sounds.
quin'sy (kwín'zĩ)	An inflammation of the throat or adjacent parts.
bron chi'tis (bröŋ-kĩ')	Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.
diph the'ri a (dif..á)	An infectious disease where the throat becomes coated with a false membrane.
hem/or rhage (-ö-rāj)	Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.
in flu en'za	An epidemic affection characterized by a nasal catarrh.
lar yn gi'tis (-jĩ')	Inflammation of the larynx or upper end of the windpipe.
pneu mo'ni a (nū...á)	Inflammation of the lungs.
tu ber cu lo'sis	A disease due to the presence of small granular tumors within an organ; consumption.
pleu'ri sy (ploō'ri-)	An inflammation of the delicate membrane which lines each half of the chest.
chol'er a (köl'ēr-á)	An acute disease of the stomach and intestines.
di ar rhe'a (dĩ-á-rē'á)	A purging or looseness of the bowels.
di a be'tes (dĩ-á-bē'tēz)	A disease accompanied with excessive discharge from the kidneys.
dys'en te ry (-tēr-ĩ)	A disease of the bowels.
dys pep'si a (-sĩ-á)	Indigestion, disturbance of the stomach.
nau'se a (nō'shē-á)	Any sickness of the stomach accompanied by a desire to vomit.
jaun'dice (jān'dīs)	A condition caused by the presence of the coloring matter of the bile in the blood.
pto'ma ine (tō'mā-ĩn)	An alkaloid, usually poisonous, derived from decomposing animal matter.
hys te'ri a (-rĩ-á)	A nervous affection in which the emotional and reflex excitability is exaggerated.
de men'ti a (-shĩ-á)	Insanity due to impairment or total loss of thought and reason.
mel an cho'li a (-kō'..á)	A mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits.
neu ras the'ni a (nū..á)	A condition of nervous debility.
de lir'i um	A state of mental disturbance resulting in hallucinations, incoherent speech, etc.
par'e sis (pār'ē- or pār-ē')	Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation.

<b>neu ral'gi a</b> (nū..ā)	Acute pain in a nerve.
<b>lum ba'go</b>	Rheumatic pain in the loins and small of back.
<b>rheu'ma tism</b> (rōō'mā-tīz'm)	A painful disease of the muscles and joints, accompanied by swelling and stiffness.
<b>sci at'i ca</b> (sī..kā)	An affection characterized by recurring attacks of pain in the region of the hip.
<b>pa ral'y sis</b> (pā-rāl')	Loss of power of sensation and motion of one or more parts of the body.
<b>ep'i lep sy</b>	A sickness accompanied with fits, or sudden falling to the ground.
<b>men in gi'tis</b> (-jī')	Inflammation of the three membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord.
<b>ap o plex'y</b>	A sudden lack of consciousness and voluntary motion resulting from cerebral rupture.
<b>ab'scess</b> (-sēs)	A collection of pus due to injury or infection from bacteria.
<b>ad'e noids</b>	Swellings of the adenoid tissue in the upper part of the pharynx.
<b>ap pen di ci'tis</b> (-dī-sī')	Inflammation of the appendix.
<b>gan'grene</b>	Mortification of part of body caused by interference with local nutrition.
<b>per i to ni'tis</b> (-nī')	Inflammation of the peritoneum or membrane which covers the abdominal organs.
<b>ma la'ri a</b> (mā..ā)	Disease produced by the bite of a mosquito.
<b>ty'phoid</b> (tī'foid)	A fever occasioned by defective drains, etc.
<b>mea'sles</b> (mē'z'lz)	A contagious disorder distinguished by an eruption of distinct red circular spots and accompanied with fever.
<b>cir rho'sis</b> (sī-rō')	Disease of the liver in which it becomes more dense and fibrous and undergoes degeneration.
<b>ec'ze ma</b> (ĕk'zĕ-mā)	An inflammatory disease of the skin.
<b>er y sip'e las</b>	A disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin.
<b>an'gi na</b> (ăn'jī-nā)	Inflammatory affection of the throat, producing spasmodic, suffocative attacks.
<b>a tax'ia</b> (ā-tāk'sī-ā)	Lack of power to coördinate voluntary muscular movements.
<b>hy dro pho'bi a</b> (hī..fō'bī-ā)	A disease caused by the virus from the saliva of a mad dog.
<b>tet'a nus</b>	A painful, often fatal, infectious disease, marked by spasms of the muscles, frequently those of the jaw.
<b>at'ro phy</b> (-fī)	Wasting away; stoppage of the development of an organ.
<b>scle ro'sis</b> (sklē-rō')	The hardening of a tissue with contraction of its substance.

<b>đy'na mo</b> (đi'ná-)	A machine used for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy.
<b>mo'tor</b> (-tēr)	A compact engine ; an engine deriving its power from an electric current.
<b>mag'net o</b> (or mǎg-nē'tō)	A small dynamo containing permanent magnets.
<b>gen'er a tor</b> (-tēr)	Any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy.
<b>rhe'o stat</b> (rē')	Any contrivance for regulating a current by means of variable resistances.
<b>trans form'er</b> (-fôr'mēr)	An apparatus for changing the potential of an alternating current.
<b>con dens'er</b> (-dēn'sēr)	An instrument for concentrating electricity between conducting plates
<b>ac cu'mu la tor</b> (-tēr)	An apparatus by which energy or power may be stored.
<b>bat'ter y</b> (băt'ēr-i)	An apparatus of one or more cells for generating an electric current.
<b>trans mit'ter</b>	That part of a telegraph or telephone instrument used in sending a message.
<b>con vert'er</b> (-vûr'tēr)	A device for changing an electrical current from alternating to direct, or <i>vice versa</i> .
<b>con'duit</b> (kôn'dit)	An artificial channel or passage through which electrical wires are run.
<b>dy na mom'e ter</b> (đi-ná-)	An apparatus for measuring force or power.
<b>gal va nom'e ter</b> (-vâ-)	An instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current.
<b>volt'me ter</b> (vôlt')	Any instrument for measuring the differences of potential between two points on an electrical circuit.
<b>am'me ter</b>	An instrument for measuring the amperage of a current.
<b>mil li am'me ter</b>	An instrument for measuring very small electric currents.
<b>vol tam'e ter</b>	An instrument for measuring by electrolysis the electricity passed through a conductor.
<b>boos'ter</b> (bōōs'tēr)	An apparatus for raising the potential of an electric circuit.
<b>ra'di a tor</b> (-ā-tēr)	Any device for heating external objects or for cooling an internal substance by radiation.
<b>so'le noid</b> (sō'lē-)	A cylindrical wire coil.
<b>an nun'ci a tor</b> (-shī-ā-tēr)	An electrical apparatus to show where attendance is required.
<b>an ten'næ</b> (-tēn'ē)	Wires supported in the air for directly transmitting electric waves into space.
<b>ar rest'er</b>	A device for arresting excessive currents.
<b>watt'me ter</b> (wôt')	An instrument for measuring electric power.

<b>kil'o watt</b> (-wŏt)	A unit of power equal to one thousand watts.
<b>am pere'</b> (-pâr')	The unit of electrical current.
<b>volt</b> (ô)	The unit of electromotive force.
<b>ohm</b> (ôm)	The unit of electrical resistance.
<b>far'ad</b> (fâr')	The unit of electrical capacity.
<b>e lec tric'i ty</b>	A name denoting the cause of an important class of phenomena of attraction and repulsion.
<b>e lec tro mo'tive</b>	The force which by reason of differences in potential produces electric currents.
<b>e lec tro stat'ic</b>	Pertaining to static electricity or electricity at rest.
<b>e lec tro dy nam'ic</b> (-dî-)	Pertaining to forces caused by an electric current.
<b>e lec trol'y sis</b>	Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current.
<b>in duc'tion</b>	Act by which an electrical conductor becomes electrified without contact with a charged body.
<b>in'su late</b>	To separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors.
<b>stat'ic</b>	Stationary, applicable to electricity not in motion.
<b>a stat'ic</b> (â-)	Having little tendency to take a fixed position.
<b>al'ter nat ing</b> (ăl'těr-nât-)	Reversing periodically and rapidly in direction of flow.
<b>dy nam'ic</b> (dî-)	Of or pertaining to forces producing motion.
<b>neu'tral</b> (nû')	Neither positive nor negative; of a potential midway between the extreme potentials of an apparatus.
<b>gal van'ic</b>	Of or pertaining to the phenomena of galvanism or current electricity.
<b>bi po'lar</b> (bî-pŏ'lâr)	Having two poles.
<b>cy'cle</b> (sî')	A complete positive and negative wave of an alternating current; one period.
<b>ro'ta ry</b> (-tâ-)	Turning on an axis.
<b>gauss</b> (gous)	A unit of density of magnetic flux or strength of magnetic field.
<b>am per'age</b> (ăm-pâr'ăj)	The strength of a current in amperes.
<b>fa rad'ic</b> (fă-)	An adjective used to indicate induced currents incidentally produced in the vicinity of other currents.
<b>po lar'i ty</b>	The quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite properties.



<b>mag'net</b>	A piece of apparatus having the property of attracting iron (and some other metals).
<b>sal am mo'ni ac</b>	A white crystalline, volatile substance, having a sharp, salty taste.
<b>so lu'tion</b>	A liquid containing another substance dissolved in it.
<b>ter'mi nal</b> (tûr'mî-)	Either of the ends of a conducting circuit arranged for connection.
<b>an'ode</b>	The positive terminal of an electric source.
<b>cath'ode</b>	The negative terminal of an electric source.
<b>ar'ma ture</b> (är'mâ-tûre)	A piece of soft iron used to close a magnetic circuit, in a dynamo-electric machine wound with conductors connected with the external electrical circuit.
<b>com'mu ta tor</b> (-tär)	A device for reversing the direction of an electric current.
<b>e lec'trode</b>	Either terminal of an electric source.
<b>e lec tro mag'net</b>	A soft iron core surrounded by a coil of wire to carry the energizing current.
<b>non con duc'tor</b> (-tër)	A substance that does not conduct heat, electricity, or the like.
<b>bus'bar</b> (-bär)	One of the main bars or rods carrying an electric current.
<b>switch'board</b> (-börd)	An apparatus consisting of panels bearing a collection of switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be combined.
<b>fîl'a ment</b> (-â-)	A thread; the part of an incandescent lamp which gives light.
<b>bush'ings</b> (böosh')	A detachable lining for a journal box.
<b>shunt</b>	A conductor joining two points in a circuit.
<b>Bun'sen</b> (böön')	A German chemist (1811-1899).
<b>Dan'iel</b> (-yël)	An English physicist (1790-1845).
<b>Ed'i son</b>	A celebrated American inventor (1847- ).
<b>Fou cault'</b> (föö-kō')	A distinguished French physicist (1819-1868).
<b>Mar'co ni</b> (mär')	A distinguished Italian electrician (1874- ).
<b>Tes la</b> (-lá)	A noted Servian-American electrician (1857- ).
<b>Sie'mens</b> (sē')	A German-English physicist and inventor (1823-1883).
<b>West'ing house</b>	A noted American inventor and manufacturer (1846- ).
<b>Wheat'stone</b> (whêt')	An English inventor (1802-1875).



de po lar i za'tion	Act of or state of being freed of polarity.
de mag net i za'tion	Act or state of being deprived of magnetic properties.
charg'ing (chär'jīng)	Filling with electricity.
dif fer en'tial (-shāl)	Descriptive of an electromagnet in which there are coils of opposite polarity.
di e lec'tric (dī-ē-)	Pertaining to the property of transmitting electric force by a process different from conduction.
torque (tôrk)	That which tends to produce rotation.
mon'o phase (-fāz)	Having a single phase.
pol'y phase (-fāz)	Having two or more phases.
spark'ing (spärk')	Producing sparks.
chok'ing (chōk')	Designating a coil or other apparatus used to check sudden changes in current.
stor'age (stör'āj)	The production, by means of electric energy, of chemical reactions which, on reversal, generate a current.
in can des'cent	Glowing or luminous with intense heat.
mul ti po'lar	Having many poles, as a field magnet of a dynamo.
lam'i nat ed (-nāt-)	Consisting of, or arranged in, layers or thin plates one upon the other.
ex ci ta'tion (ēk-sī-)	Act or state of being energized by an electric current.
core loss	Energy loss by eddy of current in the core of an armature.
am pere' turn (-pâr')	A unit indicating the magnetic effect of an amperé flowing through one convolution of a coil.
syn'chro nize (sīn'krō-)	To agree in time, to cause to agree in time.
a syn'chro nous (ā-sīn'krō-nūs)	Not concurrent in time; not simultaneous.
pe riph'er al (pē-rīf')	Having to do with, or situated on, the outside or circumference.
re sid'u al (rē-zīd'ū-)	An adjective indicating effects remaining after the principal action.
po ten'tial (-shāl)	Degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth.
per'me a ble (pûr')	Capable of receiving and transmitting magnetic effects.
im ped'ance (īm-pēd')	The apparent resistance in an electric circuit to the flow of an alternating current.
hys ter e'sis	The lagging of magnetic effects after their causes.

<b>ré su mé'</b> (rā-zü-mā')	A condensed statement; an abridgment or summary.
<b>e lite'</b> (ā-lēt')	Choice or select.
<b>pro té gé'</b> (prō-tā-zhā')	One under the care and protection of another.
<b>cui sine'</b> (kwē-zēn')	The kitchen or cooking department; manner or style of cooking.
<b>fi an cé'</b> (fē-ān-sā')	A betrothed person (masculine).
<b>fi an cée'</b> (fē-ān-sā')	A betrothed person (feminine).
<b>mo diste'</b> (mō-dēst')	One who makes or deals in the fashionable dress of ladies; a dressmaker or milliner.
<b>ré gime'</b> (rā-zhēm')	Mode or system of rule; character of government or of prevailing social system.
<b>de bris</b> (dā-brē')	Rubbish, especially such as results from destruction; remains.
<b>bla sé'</b> (blā-zā')	Having the sensibilities deadened by excess or frequency of enjoyment.
<b>dé but'</b> (dā-bü')	A beginning; a first appearance before the public; entrance into society.
<b>chic</b> (shēk)	Great artistic cleverness or skill; style.
<b>dé col le te'</b> (dā-kōl-l'-tā')	Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered; low-necked.
<b>na îve té'</b> (nā-ēv-tā')	Ingeniousness, artlessness.
<b>pas sé'</b> (pā-sā')	Past one's prime; behind the times; antiquated.
<b>pen chant'</b> (pān-shān')	A strong mental leaning or attraction; a decided taste.
<b>re cher ché'</b> (rē-shēr-shā')	Sought out with care; of rare quality or elegance.
<b>re trous sé'</b> (rē-trōō-sā')	Turned up; said chiefly of the nose.
<b>en sem'ble</b> (ān-sān'b'l)	The whole, all the parts taken together.
<b>em bon point'</b> (ān-bōn-pwān')	Plumpness of person; stoutness.
<b>dis ha bille'</b> (dīs-ā-bēl')	A loose, negligent garment, or state of being dressed in a careless style.
<b>dé noue'ment</b> (dā-nōō'mān')	The unraveling or discovery of a plot; the issue or outcome of a situation.
<b>ex po sé</b> (ēks-pā-zā')	An exposure or revelation of something discreditable.
<b>gar çon</b> (gār-sōn)	A boy; especially, a serving boy or man; a waiter.
<b>pe tite'</b> (pē-tēt')	Small, little; said chiefly of a woman or girl of small size and trim figure.

dis trait' (dēs-trā')	Absent-minded, lost in thought, abstracted.
naïve' (nā-ēv')	Having native or unaffected simplicity ; ingenuous, artless.
en nui' (än-nwē')	A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction languor of spirits.
finesse' (fī-nēs')	Fineness, refinement, cunning.
apropos' (äp-rō-pō')	Opportunely, suitably to the place or subject with respect (to).
éclat' (ā-klā')	Brilliancy of success or effort, glory, striking effect, renown.
rendez vous (rān'dē voo)	A place appointed for a meeting or at which persons customarily meet.
séance' (sā'āns)	A session, as of some public body ; an exhibition given by a medium.
sieste' (sī-ēs'tē)	A short sleep at midday or after dinner.
parvenu' (pār'vō-nū)	One who makes great pretensions because of having acquired wealth ; an upstart.
bagatelle' (bāg-ā-tēl')	A trifle ; a thing of no importance
coiffure' (kwā-far')	A headdress or manner of dressing the hair.
coiffeur' (kwā-fūr')	A hairdresser.
entrée' (än-trā')	Entrance ; a dish served at the beginning of dinner to give zest to the appetite.
sobriquet (sō-brē-kā')	An assumed name, a nickname.
soirée' (swā-rā')	An evening party.
outré' (ōō-trā')	Extraordinary, eccentric, extravagant.
fête (fāt)	A festival.
en fin' (än-fān')	A last ; briefly.
cachet' (kā-shē')	A seal ; a distinctive mark.
Mon sieur' (mē-syū')	A French title corresponding to the English Mr. (abbreviation, M. ; pl. MM.).
Mademoiselle' (mäd-mwā-zēl')	A French title corresponding to Miss (abbreviation, Mlle.).
Señor' (sā-nyōr')	A Spanish title corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir.
Señora' (sā-nyō'rā)	A Spanish title corresponding to Mrs. or Madam.
Señorita (sā-nyō-rē tā)	A Spanish title given to a young lady, corresponding to Miss.

# LESSON 151. STATES, THEIR ABBREVIATIONS 151

<b>Al a ba'ma</b> (-ă-bă'mă)	Ala.	<b>Ne va'da</b> (-vă')	Nev.
<b>Ar' i zo'na</b> (-nă)	Ariz.	<b>New Hamp'shire</b> (-shîr)	N. H.
<b>Ar'kan sas</b> (ăr'kăn-sô)	Ark.	<b>New Jer'sey</b> (jûr'zî)	N. J.
<b>Cal i for'ni a</b> (-fôr')	Calif.	<b>New Mex'ico</b>	N. Mex.
<b>Col o ra'do</b> (-ră')	Colo.	<b>New York'</b>	N. Y.
<b>Con nect'i cut</b> (-nêt')	Conn.	<b>North Car o li'na</b>	N. C.
<b>Del'a ware</b> (-ă-wâr)	Del.	<b>North Da ko'ta</b> (dă . . tâ)	N. Dak.
<b>Flor'i da</b>	Fla.	<b>O hi'o</b> (-hî-)	Ohio
<b>Geor'gi a</b> (jôr')	Ga.	<b>O kla ho'ma</b> (-klă-)	Okla.
<b>I'da ho</b> (-dă-)	Idaho	<b>Or'e gon</b>	Oregon
<b>Il li nois'</b> (-noi')	Ill.	<b>Penn syl va'ni a</b>	Pa.
<b>In di an'a</b>	Ind.	<b>Rhode Is'land</b> (î-)	R. I.
<b>I'o wa</b> (-wă)	Iowa	<b>South Car o li'na</b>	S. C.
<b>Kan'sas</b>	Kans.	<b>South Da ko'ta</b> (dă...tă)	S. Dak.
<b>Ken tuck'y</b>	Ky.	<b>Tenn es see'</b>	Tenn.
<b>Lou i si an'a</b>	La.	<b>Tex'as</b>	Tex.
(lōō-ě-zě-ăn'ă)		<b>U'tah</b> (-tô)	Utah
<b>Maine</b>	Maine	<b>Ver mont'</b> (vēr-)	Vt.
<b>Mar'y land</b> (měr')	Md.	<b>Vir gin' i a</b> (vēr-)	Va.
<b>Mass a chu'setts</b>	Mass.	<b>Wash'ing ton</b> (wōsh')	Wash.
<b>Mich'i gan</b>	Mich.	<b>West Vir gin'i a</b>	W. Va.
<b>Min ne so'ta</b>	Minn.	<b>Wis con'sin</b>	Wis.
<b>Mis sis sip'pi</b>	Miss.	<b>Wy o'ming</b> (wī-)	Wyo.
<b>Mis sou'ri</b>	Mo.	<b>Phil'ip pine Islands</b>	P. I.
<b>Mon ta'na</b> (-tă')	Mont.	(fîl'i-pîn)	
<b>Ne bras'ka</b>	Nebr.	<b>Ha wai'i</b> (hă-wî'ē)	

pre mo ni'tion (-nīsh'ŭn)

ex'pe dite

in vei'gle' (-vē')

qual'i ty (kwōl')

quan'ti ty (kwōn')

om nip'o tence (-tēns)

mis no'mer (-mēr)

im'po ten cy

de'vi ate

pen in'su la (-stū-lā)

e mul'sion

res'o nance (rēz'ō-nāns)

shep/herd (-ērd)

brev'i ty

den'ti frice (-frīs)

caus'tic (kōs')

pan'to mime

ep'i cure (-kūr)

ug'li ness

de plor'a ble (-d-b'l)

stu'di ous (stū')

in'ter lop er

pan a ce'a (-ā-cē'ā)

troupe (trōop)

suave (swāv)

hy'drant

im pet u os'i ty (-pēt-ŭ-)

stig'ma (-mā)

ver'di gris (vūr'dī-grēs)

gri mace' (-mās')

pau'ci ty (pō')

ver bose' (vēr-bōs')

hos'tel ry

so bri'e ty

hi a'tus (hī-ā')

a cu'men (ā-kū)

ex'pur gate

rec'ti tude

pov'er ty

pla'za (plā'zā)

per am'bu late (pēr-)

sham poo'

em blem at'ic

mus tache' (-tāsh)

pa vil'ion (-yŭn)

ba zaar' (bā-zār')

bi zarre' (bī-zār')

ab'ro gate

rec'on dite

mil len'ni um

## LESSON 153. LARGEST CITIES OF THE U. S. 153

New York, N. Y.

Chi ca'go, Ill. (shĭ-kô'gô)

Phil a del'phi a, Pa. (fil..fĭ-ă)

St. Lou'is, Mo. (lōō'is)

Bos'ton, Mass. (-tŭn)

Cleve'land, Ohio

Bal'ti more, Md. (bôl')

Pitts'burgh, Pa.

De troit', Mich.

Buf'fa lo, N. Y.

San Fran cis'co, Cal.

Mil wau'kee, Wis.

Cin cin nat'i, Ohio

New'ark, N. J. (nŭ'ĕrk)

New Or'le ans, La.

Wash'ing ton, D. C. (-tŭn)

Los An'gel es, Cal.

(lōs ăn'gĕl ĕs)

Min ne ap'o lis, Minn.

Jer sey City, N. J. (jŭr'zĭ)

Kan'sas City, Mo.

Se at'tle, Wash.

In di an ap'o lis, Ind.

Prov'i dence, R. I.

Lou'is ville, Ky. (lōō'is-vĭl)

Roch'es ter, N. Y.

St. Paul, Minn.

Den'ver, Colo.

Port'land, Oregon.

Co lum'bus, Ohio

To le'do, Ohio

At lan'ta, Ga. (-tă)

Oak'land, Cal. (ôk')

Worces'ter, Mass. (wōōs'tĕr)

Syr'a cuse, N. Y.

New Ha'ven, Conn.

Bir'ming ham, Ala. (bŭr')

Mem'phis, Tenn. (-fĭs)

Scran'ton, Pa. (tŭn)

Rich'mond, Va.

Pat'er son, N. J. (-ĕr-sŭn)

O'ma ha, Nebr. (-mă-hô)

Fall River, Mass.

Day'ton, Ohio (dă'tŭn)

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Nash'ville, Tenn.

Low'ell, Mass. (lô')

Cam'bridge, Mass.

Spo kane', Wash. (-kăn')

Bridge'port, Conn. (brĭj')

Al'ba ny, N. Y. (ôl'bă-)

# 154 LESSON 154. CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Mont pe'li er, Vt.

Pough keep'sie, N. Y.

(pō-kīp'sī)

U'ti ca, N. Y. (-kă)

Fond du Lac, Wis.

Shreve'port, La.

San An to'ni o, Tex.

Mc Kees'port, Pa. (mă-kēz')

Read'ing, Pa. (rēd')

Cam'den, N. J.

Des Moines', Iowa (dě moin')

Ta co'ma, Wash. (tă-kō'mă)

Yon'kers, N. Y.

Hous'ton, Tex. (hūs'tŭn)

Du luth', Minn. (dōō-lōōth')

Bat'on Rouge, La.

(băt'ŭn rōōsh)

Be loit', Wis.

Sche nec'ta dy, N. Y. (skě')

Ak'ron, Ohio.

Wilkes'-Barre, Pa. (wīlks'băr-ĭ)

Pe o'ri a, Ill.

Sa van'nah, Ga. (să-văn'ă)

Fort Wayne, Ind. (wăn)

Terre Haute, Ind. (těr'ě hōt')

Ba yonne', N. J. (bă-yōn')

Pas sa'ic, N. J.

Natch'ez, Miss. (năch')

Wich'i ta, Kans. (-tō)

Wal'la Wal'la, Wash. (wōl'ă)

Sac ra men'to, Cal. (-ră-)

Chey enne', Wyo. (shĭ-ĕn')

Yp si lan'ti, Mich. (ĭp-)

Wa ter vliet', N. Y. (wō-tēr-vlĕt')

Du buque', Iowa (dōō-bŭk')

Al bu quer'que, N. Mex.

(ăl-bŭ-kŭr'kĕ)

Kal a ma zoo', Mich. (-ă-mă-zōō)

Tal la has'see, Fla. (-ă-hăs'ĕ)

Sioux City, Iowa (sōō)

Chat ta noo'ga, Tenn. (-ă-nōō'gă)

Eau Claire, Wis. (ō-klâr')

Osh'kosh, Wis.

Os ka loo'sa, Iowa (-kă-lōō'să)

Ash ta bu'la, Ohio

Vin cennes', Ind. (vĭn-sĕnz')

Pa du'cah, Ky. (-kă)

Al too'na, Pa.

Sha mo'kin, Pa. (shă-)

Butte, Mont. (bŭt)

Wa'co, Tex. (wă'kō)

San Di e'go, Cal. (dě-ă'gō)

She boy'gan, Wis.



Al giers', Algeria (-jēr'z')	Leip'zig, Germany (līp'sīk)
Am'ster dam, Netherlands (-stēr-)	Lis'bon, Portugal (līz'bŭn)
Bang kok', Siam (bāŋ-kōk')	Ma dras', India (mā-drās')
Bar ce lo'na, Spain	Ma nil'a, Philippines (mā-nīl'ā)
Bo go ta', Colombia (-tā')	Mar seilles', France (mār-sāl'z')
Bor deaux', France (bôr-dō')	Mel'bourne, Australia (mēl'bŭrn)
Brus'sels, Belgium (brūs'ēlz)	Mon te vid'e o, Uruguay
Bu cha rest', Roumania (bōō-ká-)	O'sa ka, Japan (ō'zá-kā)
Bu'da pest, Hungary (bōō'dá-)	Pe king', China
Bue'nos Ai'res, Argentina (bwā'nōs ī'rās)	Ri o de Jan ei'ro, Brazil (rē'ō dā zhā-nā'rō.)
Cai'ro, Egypt (kī'rō)	San ti a'go, Chile (-tē-ā')
Cal'cut ta, India	Shang ha'i, China (shāng-hā'ī)
Chem'nitz, Germany (kēm'nīts)	Smyr'na, Turkey (smûr'ná)
Chris ti a'ni a, Norway (-tē-ā'nē-ä)	Stock'holm, Sweden (stōk'hōlm)
Con stan ti no'ple, Turkey	Ti en'tsin', China (tē-ēn'tsēn')
Co pen ha'gen, Denmark (-hā'gēn)	To'ky o, Japan (tō'kē-)
Ed'in burgh, Scotland (ēd'īn-bŭr-ō)	Tri es'te, Austria-Hungary (trē-ēs'tā)
Gen'o a, Italy (jēn'ō-ā)	Tu'nis, Tunis
Gi bral'tar, Gibraltar (jī-brōl'tēr)	Tu'rin, Italy
Gua da la ja'ra, Mexico (gwāth-ā-lā-hā'rā)	Val pa rai'so, Chile (-pā-rī'zō)
Ha'vre, France (hā'vēr)	Vi en'na, Austria (-ēn'ā)
Hong'kong', China	War'saw, Russia (wār'sō)
Ho no lu'lu, Hawaii (hō-nō-lōō'lōō)	Yo ko ho'ma, Japan (-hā'mā)
Jo han'nes burg, Transvaal (yō-hān'ēs-)	Zan zi bar', Zanzibar (zān..bār')
Kyo'to, Japan (kyō'tō)	Zu'rich, Switzerland (zōō'rik)

es pouse' (-pouz')

phys i og'no my (fiz-)

sau'ci ness

prod'i gy

fir'ma ment (fûr'mâ-)

con dign' (-dîn')

las'si tude

wretch'ed ness (rěch')

per tur ba'tion (pûr-tûr-)

av'e nue (-nû)

pri or'i ty (pri-)

fla'grant

in iq'ui tous (-îk'wî-)

in'cre ment

ap plause' (-plôz')

im preg'na ble (-ná-b'l)

weap'on (wěp'ûn)

con tig'u ous (-tîg')

pyr'a mid (pîr'â-)

in un da'tion

e clipse' (-klîps')

im'be cile (-sîl)

oc to pus

mal e dic tion

vil'lage (-ăj)

cham pagne'(shăm-păn')

phan'tom (făn'tûm)

cal'um ny

meer'schaum (mēr'shôm)

por ten'tous (-tûs)

prec'i pice

no bil'i ty

hap'haz ard (-ârd)

com plic'i ty

ex cerpt' (-sûrpt')

im por'tu nate (-pôr'tû-)

id i o mat'ic

vo cal i za'tion

cat'e chize (-kîz)

as tute

per fid'i ous (pēr-)

i tin'er ant (î-tîn'ēr-)

thwart (thwôrt)

ma lev'o lence (mâ-)

con ster na'tion

un du la'tion (-dû-)

suc'cor (sûk'ēr)

im pov'er ish

lav'a to ry

al lot'ted

<b>caveat emptor</b> (kā'vĕ-ăt ĕmp'tŏr)	Let the buyer beware.
<b>corpus delicti</b> (kŏr'pŭs dĕ-lik'tī)	The body of the offense, the essence of the crime.
<b>et alii</b> (ĕt ā'li-i)	And others. (abbr. et al.)
<b>et sequentia</b> (ĕt sĕ-kwĕn'shī-ā)	And following. (abbr. et seq.)
<b>ex contractu</b> (ĕks kŏn-trăk'tŭ)	From the contract.
<b>ex post facto</b> (ĕks pŏst făk'tŏ)	By a subsequent act.
<b>flagrante delicto</b> (flā-grăn'tĕ dĕ-lik'tŏ)	In the commission of crime.
<b>habeas corpus</b> (hă'bĕ-ăs kŏr'pŭs)	A writ commanding that the body of the prisoner be produced.
<b>in re</b> (in rĕ)	In the matter of, concerning.
<b>to wit</b>	Namely ; that is to say.
<b>in statu quo</b> (in stă'tŭ kwŏ)	As it was, in the same position.
<b>ipso facto</b> (ĭp'sŏ făk'tŏ)	By the act itself.
<b>jurat</b> (jŏŏ'răt)	That part of a document where an officer certifies that it was sworn before him.
<b>locus in quo</b> (lŏ'kŭs ĭn kwŏ)	The place in which.
<b>locus sigilli</b> (lŏ'kŭs sĭ-jĭl'ī)	Place of the seal.
<b>nisi prius</b> (nĭ'sĭ prĭ'ŭs)	Term applied to those courts trying civil causes with the aid of a jury.
<b>nolens volens</b> (nŏ'lĕns vŏ'lĕns)	Willing or unwilling.
<b>non prosequitur</b> (nŏn prŏ-sĕk'wĭ-tŭr)	A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute (abbr. non pros.)
<b>quid pro quo</b> (kwĭd prŏ kwŏ)	A mutual consideration ; one thing for another
<b>res judicata</b> (rĕz jŏŏ-dĭ-kă'tă)	Things adjusted or decided.
<b>scilicet</b> (sĭl'ĭ-sĕt)	Namely, to wit. (abbr. sc.)
<b>status quo</b> (stă'tŭs kwŏ)	The condition of things at a given time.
<b>supersedeas</b> (sŭ-pĕr-sĕ'dĕ-ăs)	A writ commanding a stay of proceedings.
<b>venire facias</b> (vĕ-nĭ'rĕ fă'shĭ-ăs)	A writ for summoning a jury.
<b>her e dit'a ments</b>	Things capable of being inherited.

con tem'po ra ry (-ră-rî)

mal a droit' (-ă-)

trep i da'tion

quench (kwěench)

guin'ea (gĭn'ĭ)

squab'ble (skwŏb'ŭl)

hau teur' (hă tŭr')

ven'om ous (-ŭm-)

no mad'ic

de ri'sion (-rĭzh'ŭn)

ho mol'o gous (-gŭs)

oc ci den'tal (ŏk-sĭ-)

re nown'

sword (sŏrd)

pre di lec'tion (prĕ-dĭ-lĕk')

mem'brane

sa'ti ate (-shĭ-)

ver nac'u lar (vĕr-năk'ŭ-lăr)'

mer e tri'cious (-trĭsh'ŭs)

mac'er ate (-ĕr-)

ci ta'tion (sĭ-tă')

in dig'e nous (-dĭj'ĕ-nŭs)

phi'al (fĭ'ăl)

yes'ter day (-tĕr-)

cul'ti vate

in vid'i ous

liq'ue fy (lĭk'wĕ-fĭ)

ad'e quate (-kwăt)

ramp'age (răm'pă)

cor'ol la ry (-lă-)

gen e a log'i cal (jĕn-ĕ-ă-)

mas'sa cre (-ă-kĕr)

her'o ism (-ĭz'm)

ret'i nue (-nŭ)

he red'i ta ry

bur lesque' (bŭr-lĕsk')

hal lu ci na'tion

poul'tice (pŏl'tis)

dog mat'ic (dŏg-)

tech nique' (tĕk-nĕk)

pe rus'al (-rŏŏz')

as per'sion (-pŭr'shŭn)

con strain't' (-strănt)

ma lign'er (mă-lĭn'ĕr)

cri'sis

con viv'i al

va ri'e ty

in ad vert'ent (-vŭr')

so no'rous (sŏ-nŏ'rŭs)

plas'tic

<b>a priori</b> (ā prī-ō'rī)	From what is before ; from cause to effect.
<b>ad infinitum</b> (ăd in-fi-nī'tŭm)	To infinity.
<b>ad valorem</b> (ăd vâ-lō'rēm)	In proportion to the value.
<b>quod vi/de</b> (vī'dē)	Which see. (abbr. q. v.)
<b>per annum</b> (pēr ăn'nŭm)	Annually ; each year.
<b>per capita</b> (pēr kăp'ī-tă)	By heads, for each individual.
<b>pro rata</b> (prō rā'tă)	In proportion ; according to share.
<b>en route</b> (ăn rōōt')	On the road.
<b>bona fide</b> (bō'nâ fī'dē)	In good faith.
<b>ex officio</b> (ĕks ô-fīsh'ī-ō)	Officially.
<b>par excellence</b> (păr ĕk-sĕ-lăns')	Preëminently
<b>au revoir</b> (ô rē-vwâr')	Until we meet again — said at parting.
<b>vice versa</b> (vī'sĕ vîr'sâ)	The reverse or opposite.
<b>extempore</b> (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rĕ)	Without preparation ; without previous study
<b>in transitu</b> (in trăn'sī-tŭ)	In course of transit.
<b>id est</b> (īd ĕst)	That is. (abbr. <i>i.e.</i> )
<b>tempus fugit</b> (tĕm'pŭs fŭ-jīt)	Time flies.
<b>terra firma</b> (tĕr'â fîr'mă)	Firm or solid earth.
<b>modus operandi</b> (mō'dŭs ôp-ĕ-răn'dī)	Manner of working.
<b>nota bene</b> (nō'tâ bĕ'nĕ)	Take notice, note well. (abbr. N.B.)
<b>per diem</b> (pēr dī'ĕm)	By the day.
<b>per se</b> (pēr sĕ)	By itself or himself.
<b>prima facie</b> (prī'mâ fâ'shī-ĕ)	At first view.
<b>pro tempore</b> (prō tĕm'pō-rĕ)	For the time being.
<b>sine die</b> (sī'nĕ dī'ĕ)	Without a day being appointed.

al ter ca'tion (äl-tēr-)

pew'ter (pū')

ban'quet (băn')

sa li'va (sá-li'vá)

men'ace

de lin'e ate

nau'ti cal (nô')

Her cu'le an (hēr-)

par'a mount (pār'á-)

de co'rum

e phem'er al (-fěm')

re crim'i nate

u biq'ui ty (-bik'wī-)

scourge (skûrj)

hy'phen (-fěn)

prof'li gate

a nom'a lous (á-nôm'á-)

ad u la'tion (äd-ŭ-)

cous'in (kûz'ín)

e mol'u ment

het er o ge'ne ous

mu'tu al (mū tŭ-)

vit're ous

stran'ger

moi'e ty

ac'ri mo ny

in car cer a'tion (-kär-sēr-)

bat tal'ion (-yŭn)

pro tu'ber ance

a ghash' (á-gást')

saun'ter (sän')

quan'da ry (kwôn'dá-)

brief'er

unc'tion (ŭŋk')

cray'on (krā')

pen'i tence

hearth (härth)

tight'en (tīt'n)

re cruit' (-krōot')

e nig mat'i cal

vogue (vōg)

ti mid'i ty

ad o les'cent

pun'gen cy

phthis'ic (tīz'ík)

syr'inge (sīr'īnj)

dis cern' (dī-zŭrn')

sa ti'e ty

ex cres'cence (ěks-krēs)

flour'ish (flŭr')

## HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

EVERY student should know how to use the dictionary to gain information regarding spelling, the division of words into syllables, the pronunciation of words, their origin, and their meaning.

The first column in the Review Lessons consists of words which occur in one of the four preceding lessons; the second column contains words which have occurred in any preceding lesson; in the last column are given new words which are to be looked up at home in a dictionary.

In making use of the dictionary the first essential is that the student should know the alphabet; he should know the relative position in the alphabet of any given letter. Brief class drills on alphabetizing will help to give this ability.

The pronunciation in most dictionaries is inclosed in parentheses immediately following the word. The teacher should make sure that the student properly understands the signs used in respelling.

Frequently a number of definitions are given for a word. In Webster's New International Dictionary definitions are usually given in their historical order, that the development of the word may be shown. The attention of the student should be called to the fact that the first definition given is often not the most common meaning of the word.

The origin and derivation of words is usually shown in the dictionary. The language from which the word originally came and the changes through which it has passed can thus be learned. In many cases a knowledge of the derivation of a word will give a better understanding of the present meaning of the word.

After the definition of many words a list of synonyms will be found. A study of these synonyms frequently helps materially in giving a proper understanding of the word.

The instructor should require the students to look up in a dictionary the words in the third column of each of the Review Lessons and be able to give, not only the spelling of the word, but its division into syllables, its pronunciation, and its most common definition. If the Review Lessons are used in this manner they can be made of great value to the student.



## REVIEW 1 (To follow Lesson 4)

school	express	NEW WORDS
steal	encompass	formerly
guess	morally	helpfulness
mastiff	already	spoonful
embarrass	fulfill	usually
tariff	foretell	quaintness
worthless	until	narrowness
actual	symmetrical	noiseless
general	totally	kneel
critical	harness	truthfully
respectfully	witness	exactness
install	confess	calmness
awful	quell	voiceless
welfare	compel	firmness
always	annual	stiffness
special	finally	selfishness
carefully	formally	shiftless

## REVIEW 2 (To follow Lesson 8)

public	ascend	NEW WORDS
struck	anthracite	acre
majestic	stencil	topic
attack	vicinity	canoe
almanac	citizen	basic
because	calculate	cigar
discourage	prosaic	caliber
conciliate	athletic	domestic
carriage	quick	century
facility	derrick	career
tacit	havoc	camera
sanction	accomplish	celerity
certificate	ascertain	tactics
society	specimen	certain
census	officiate	concern
incentive	deficit	skeptical
preface	mucilage	palace

REVIEW 3 (To follow Lesson 12)

elegant	knowledge	NEW WORDS
plague	answer	adage
grateful	knuckle	aisle
language	gingham	agile
strategy	pneumatic	wagon
finger	influence	ghastly
genuine	convince	cogitate
assuage	almost	whistle
vigorous	welcome	pigeon
generous	zinc	brightness
congratulate	capacity	glimpse
handsome	throng	wrench
Wednesday	gigantic	agency
physique	exaggerate	wager
column	island	alignment
cologne	lightning	wrangle
gnaw	wrinkle	drudgery

REVIEW 4 (To follow Lesson 16)

decide	compensate	NEW WORDS
courage	altitude	abstain
satire	trapeze	portrait
usage	anecdote	ordeal
beverage	desire	articulate
separate	investigate	attitude
aperture	phrase	exposure
isolate	hesitate	perspire
consummate	edifice	capitulate
vindicate	auspices	sublime
tolerate	enunciate	future
average	simplicity	magnitude
demonstrate	fatigue	intimidate
originate	genius	acclimate
abdicate	sanguine	attribute
adulterate	program	torture
empire	autumn	expostulate

## REVIEW 5 (To follow Lesson 20)

hostile	frolic	NEW WORDS
peril	hotel	abandon
fabric	splendid	reckon
deposit	foolscap	abrupt
parallel	implicit	insipid
illusory	imagine	random
wisdom	material	return
limit	promise	comical
erratic	guile	intrepid
theater	subordinate	adept
satchel	annihilate	accustom
definite	decorate	asylum
privilege	appetite	abnormal
enthusiastic	juncture	refusal
although	describe	interim
straight	exterminate	pencil
favorite	oblige	ironical

## REVIEW 6 (To follow Lesson 24)

forceful	judgment	NEW WORDS
completely	peaceable	amazement
positively	excusable	forehead
arrangement	desirability	sizable
curable	valuable	settlement
arguing	roguish	traceable
inclosing	ensuing	politeness
blamable	observance	indicative
insurance	announcement	measurement
advisable	harass	minutely
separating	effectually	requirement
indispensable	willfulness	subduing
manufacturing	terrific	reënforcement
initiator	curiosity	releasing
changeable	solicited	ceaseless
chargeable	audacity	troublesome
mileage	vagrant	plainness

REVIEW 7 (To follow Lesson 28)

beginning	avoidable	NEW WORDS
preference	shipped	robbery
transferred	forgettable	wedding
swimming	wrapper	worshiper
acquittal	meager	pittance
occurrence	chamois	embedded
gaseous	diphthong	abyss
warrior	evaporate	climate
excellent	severe	docile
concealed	hurricane	designate
benefited	assimilate	guilty
marvelous	utensil	whence
metallic	seldom	attenuate
inventor	determine	appall
tranquillity	parenthesis	gentility
distinguished	infringement	lottery
equipped	notable	crease

REVIEW 8 (To follow Lesson 32)

either	traveler	NEW WORDS
believe	boorish	deign
neighbor	baggage	tier
hygiene	omitted	pier
foreign	serviceable	blonde
patience	perseverance	brunette
sovereign	sponging	captivity
fiendish	amusement	obtuse
financier	systematic	eager
deceive	intrinsic	father
heinous	squirrel	farther
handkerchief	stupid	denial
ancient	immaculate	companion
mischievous	fortunate	infinitely
surfeit	nominate	glisten
proficient	supreme	placid
weight	colonel	parade

## REVIEW 9 (To follow Lesson 36)

burial	suppress	NEW WORDS
daily	pathetic	dizziness
economize	regular	readily
disguise	solitude	jeopardize
business	famine	bountiful
surveyor	inducement	bounteous
advise	chagrined	laziness
systematize	besiege	furios
analyze	weird	notification
attorneys	disobedient	handicapped
intercede	soldier	subsidize
supersede	offered	ratified
succeed	briefe	hastily
beauteous	expelling	drowsiness
ladyship	referred	emptiness
supervise	courageous	kindliness
studying	legislature	hardihood

## REVIEW 10 (To follow Lesson 40)

accommodate	livelihood	NEW WORDS
committee	annoyance	approachable
ingratitude	advertise	incognito
occupy	paralyze	commotion
approximate	transient	extenuated
ambiguous	obeisance	bivalve
countermand	species	circumscribe
defalcate	dangerous	instability
exhilarate	rebellious	dissent
obnoxious	inference	attraction
perjury	druggist	intermediate
aggravate	agreeable	interjection
dissuade	excitable	accompaniment
unwieldy	grievance	deduction
opportunity	immediately	impropriety
envelop	purposely	approbation
corroborate	stimulus	joyal

## REVIEW 11 (To follow Lesson 44)

proportion  
superscribe  
forenoon  
unconcern  
diagram  
antipathy  
suffocate  
sinecure  
reluctant  
epigram  
recommend  
emporium  
subterfuge  
suggest  
transparent  
antiquate  
repudiate

interrogate  
ignominious  
coincide  
antedate  
commodities  
plenteous  
exceed  
authorize  
surprise  
misconceive  
seismic  
adieu  
legality  
submitted  
noticeable  
guidance  
metropolis

NEW WORDS  
preëmption  
hypothetical  
surround  
beneath  
relapse  
subsequent  
misanthropy  
renewal  
overwhelm  
undergo  
epilogue  
pronounce  
seclusion  
translation  
foresee  
polygamy

## REVIEW 12 (To follow Lesson 48)

together  
superior  
millinery  
particular  
similar  
library  
excessive  
adjective  
exclusive  
conductive  
competitor  
confectionery  
daughter  
peculiar  
negative  
incisive  
exterior

diagonally  
concentrate  
neglect  
condemn  
extreme  
relic  
sarcastic  
purchasable  
regretted  
seize  
franchise  
procedure  
proceed  
apprentice  
ambitious  
contradict  
enterprise

NEW WORDS  
burglar  
terror  
auxiliary  
vocabulary  
bachelor  
slavery  
designer  
squander  
submissive  
combative  
adversary  
candor  
arbitrary  
scenery  
advisory  
commentary

## REVIEW 13 (To follow Lesson 52)

copious	consecutive	NEW WORDS
gorgeous	promissory	envious
narrative	misdemeanor	porous
caricature	professor	preposterous
miscellaneous	unsophisticated	obvious
atrocious	apology	rigorous
hypocrisy	succinct	anxious
colleague	security	melodious
conscientious	oblique	insidious
judicious	antique	imperious
propitious	plentiful	luminous
punctilious	plenteous	loquacious
etiquette	compromise	chivalrous
surveillance	salient	hilarious
opinion	height	previous
adversity	transferable	pugnacious
precious	manageable	industrious

## REVIEW 14 (To follow Lesson 56)

probable	personality	NEW WORDS
intelligible	obstacle	amiable
admissible	symptom	execrable
unavoidable	conscious	lovable
condescend	sagacious	estimable
aggrandize	tentative	veritable
contemplate	rumor	surmountable
plausible	circular	pliable
pleasurable	satisfactory	applicable
visible	empower	fashionable
remarkable	catalogue	inhibit
responsible	suppose	venerable
inseparable	reimburse	indomitable
inevitable	preëminence	detestable
adhere	unpleasant	perishable
replenish	attempt	inscrutable
horrible	difficult	pardonable



REVIEW 15 (To follow Lesson 60)

attention	culminate	NEW WORDS
conversion	recollect	absorption
accommodation	impracticable	annexation
persuasion	incredible	conception
degradation	accomplice	conversation
opposition	instantaneous	confusion
precision	courteous	information
adhesion	talkative	detection
preparation	customary	donation
musician	epidemic	question
Christian	superficial	declaration
complexion	reprimand	contortion
occasion	illiterate	invitation
tradition	cleanliness	alteration
assertion	revise	contention
institution	itemize	exclamation
situation	sufficient	affectation

REVIEW 16 (To follow Lesson 64)

temperance	fraternal	NEW WORDS
experience	reconcile	coherence
precedent	tragedy	nonchalance
incessant	substitute	distance
significant	abusive	reticent
important	maximum	quiescent
independent	minimum	fluency
acquaintance	rescuing	contrivance
consequence	inferable	hindrance
prevalence	gasify	incumbent
consistent	difference	coalescence
apparent	leisure	condolence
exorbitant	freight	contestant
ignorance	chastise	contingency
audience	supersede	indulgence
extravagant	happiness	inhabitant
existence	inquisitive	knotty

## REVIEW 17 (To follow Lesson 68)

devastate	hesitancy	NEW WORDS
asphyxiate	assistance	actor
acquiesce	countenance	actress
research	conscience	supervisor
perplex	physician	florist
labyrinth	pronunciation	artist
memoir	fascination	artisan
treasurer	distribute	saddler
architect	combustible	seamstress
librarian	vegetable	weaver
auctioneer	celebrity	servant
machinist	controversy	pilot
milliner	efficacious	steward
jeweler	delicious	inspector
amanuensis	representative	lapidary
laborer	vinegar	umpire
apothecary	preparatory	auditor

## REVIEW 18 (To follow Lesson 72)

tickler	chauffeur	NEW WORDS
debtor	veterinary	abscond
ledger	idiosyncrasy	embezzle
customer	procrastinate	exchequer
telephone	especial	department
employee	chronic	fiduciary
merchandise	challenge	delivery
inventory	sculpture	solvency
mercantile	inherit	budget
remuneration	prohibit	due bill
management	increase	coinage
installment	inquiring	dutiable
liquidate	argument	sundries
delinquent	deference	supplies
guarantee	humbugged	distillery
manifold	beautiful	indebtedness
foreclosure	beauteous	envelope

REVIEW 19 (To follow Lesson 76)

overalls	secede	NEW WORDS
trousers	exercise	color
chapeau	diffident	cretonne
foulard	perennial	aigrette
batiste	reiterate	whalebone
challis	anniversary	damask
silesia	necessary	huckaback
bombazine	superlative	ratine
chambray	audacious	tarlatan
cravenette	eulogy	raiment
embroidery	irreparable	superb
lingerie	rehearse	loose
chinchilla	permission	lose
chenille	suspicion	icicle
renaissance	electrician	tyranny
gauntlet	forbearance	innumerable
cassimere	collar	device

REVIEW 20 (To follow Lesson 80)

negligee	receipt	NEW WORDS
selvage	recipe	costume
tongue	correspondence	thimble
morocco	correspondents	indigo
blucher	preponderance	cochineal
ecstasy	descent	napkin
liquor	artesian	texture
courtesy	resuscitate	assortment
quarrel	ineligible	clothes
impromptu	optimist	laundry
maintenance	felicity	stylish
disastrous	dialogue	medium
irascible	simultaneous	mediocre
explanation	initiative	sensuous
moccasin	thermometer	martyr
umbrella	surrender	miracle
textile	elementary	particle

## REVIEW 21 (To follow Lesson 84)

almond	scissors	NEW WORDS
mayonnaise	misspell	borax
piccalilli	foreman	glucose
celery	category	mackerel
spinach	recompense	poultry
bouillon	offense	artichokes
cucumber	inadequate	condiment
tangerine	conspicuous	catsup
Roquefort	disappoint	refectory
bologna	dilapidate	rancid
macaroni	advice	luncheon
chicken	advise	current
vanilla	concede	currant
sausage	succeed	succulent
cantaloupe	qualified	nourishment
asparagus	macadamize	starvation
molasses	mischievous	culinary

## REVIEW 22 (To follow Lesson 88)

tapestry	alien	NEW WORDS
jardinière	chandelier	portière
chiffonier	objected	pillow
excelsior	compelling	curtain
colonial	separating	furniture
frivolous	intricately	bureau
gratuitous	apparatus	renovate
juvenile	examine	boudoir
persuade	verbatim	simile
ability	ethics	twentieth
scrutiny	chef	wedge
proper	remonstrate	enmity
delightful	illustrate	canvas
popular	pamphlet	canvass
ridiculous	disgraceful	ingenious
mahogany	circulation	ingenuous
upholster	emaciate	removal

REVIEW 23 (To follow Lesson 92)

cutlery	equivalent	NEW WORDS
cartridge	science	adz
revolver	testify	isinglass
pincers	quorum	lantern
reflector	pseudonym	implement
protractor	builder	auger
colander	publisher	porcelain
wringer	capitalist	cite
fixtures	memorandum	site
meritorious	statistics	sight
promiscuous	maturity	spectacle
involuntary	trousseau	morose
tidiness	velveteen	extraction
virtuous	khaki	heresy
appearance	needles	murmur
oscillate	mercerized	ruinous
equivocal	balmoral	sojourn

REVIEW 24 (To follow Lesson 96)

turquoise	anxiety	NEW WORDS
scarab	sinew	jewelry
cameo	dexterous	onyx
doublets	onion	ornament
cabochon	strawberry	hurriedly
iridescence	paprika	extinct
lorgnette	veneer	flippancy
lavalier	pedestal	rivalry
filigree	pusillanimous	soothe
bullion	witticism	woeful
pshaw	spontaneous	sequel
exquisite	hatchet	essence
soliloquy	chisel	expunge
souvenir	monetary	source
vehemence	scandalous	swarthy
inimitable	tremendous	laughter
veracity	grotesque	auricular

## REVIEW 25 (To follow Lesson 100)

primage	scarcely	NEW WORDS
junction	suasion	anchor
financial	valiant	schooner
ludicrous	cloisonné	steerage
exemplary	chatelaine	wharfage
demurrage	amethyst	jettison
excursion	artificial	maritime
nucleus	sequence	flotsam
pertinent	scythe	jetsam
phenomenal	promptly	sextant
erroneous	celluloid	keelage
anonymous	molding	ballast
extemporaneous	linoleum	route
fundamental	anchovies	wreck
voluntary	coconut	terminus
pernicious	raspberry	latitude
viaduct	pumpkin	longitude

## REVIEW 26 (To follow Lesson 104)

periodical	principal	NEW WORDS
supplement	principle	asterisk
nonpareil	pharmacy	appendix
paragraph	capital	plagiarism
frontispiece	capitol	serif
electrotype	ecstasy	edition
stereotype	mousquetaire	errata
linotype	passementerie	parchment
monotype	astrakhan	diary
intaglio	corduroy	dairy
manuscript	facsimile	territory
signature	remittance	avalanche
bibliography	panic	behoove
lithography	commerce	passable
typography	memoranda	quizzical
magazine	summary	cartoon
encyclopedia	balance	carton

REVIEW 27 (To follow Lesson 108)

speculator	machinist	NEW WORDS
preferred	valet	reality
certified	carpenter	stringency
amortization	contractor	cancellation
tontine	conspiracy	aquarium
casualty	connivance	impediment
equitable	congestion	debilitate
mortuary	enumerate	emphasis
beneficiary	inaugurate	dedicate
versatile	rarefy	debauch
taciturn	luxuriant	extol
languid	belligerent	farcical
cognizant	permanent	infamy
colloquial	reminiscence	demeanor
article	obedience	vague
humorous	discrepancy	pompous
avoirduois	sergeant	stitch

REVIEW 28 (To follow Lesson 112)

bailiff	fullness	NEW WORDS
accessory	specific	corespondent
larceny	calendar	coroner
malfeasance	calender	bottomry
bankruptcy	elucidate	judiciary
assumpsit	influence	guardian
capias	singular	deposition
codicil	furlough	marshal
mittimus	naphtha	perpetuity
mandamus	isthmus	quitclaim
praecipe	participate	penitentiary
acquittal	associate	divorce
quasi	oasis	bigamy
bequeath	nuisance	kleptomania
adjudicate	dyeing	penology
alias	reference	conviction
estoppel	recurrence	appertain



## REVIEW 29 (To follow Lesson 116)

accusation	resistance	NEW WORDS
abeyance	convalescent	caucus
venue	exasperate	suffrage
scintilla	pestilence	ambassador
comptroller	mimeograph	demagogue
harangue	proximo	disfranchise
maneuver	manufactory	insurgent
boulevard	fiscal	martial
immemorial	cashmere	nominee
thorough	cheviot	oligarchy
euphonious	worsted	plutocracy
parol	nicotine	patriotism
negligence	millionaire	taxation
mayor	honorary	plurality
delegate	yeast	graft
clientele	cranberry	proclamation
irrelevant	spaghetti	recorder

## REVIEW 30 (To follow Lesson 120)

matriculate	accept	NEW WORDS
primary	except	syllabus
semester	expect	experiment
sorority	lacquer	forensic
sophomore	moquette	emeritus
pedagogue	mission	academy
laboratory	monotonous	subtraction
axiom	insatiable	multiplication
gymnasium	congenial	atheism
calculus	peremptory	agnostic
mineralogy	punctual	mythology
agriculture	brusque	treatise
psychology	emerald	cultural
philosophy	chrysoprase	empirical
sociology	baroque	recitation
zoölogy	opalescence	chalk
etymology	unique	improvise

## REVIEW 31 (To follow Lesson 124)

portico	arduous	NEW WORDS
proscenium	providential	foundation
reglet	vicissitude	veranda
escutcheon	oblivious	vestibule
mansard	incendiary	cantilever
cartouche	cemetery	aqueduct
caryatid	superfluous	auditorium
imperturbable	dictionary	draughtsman
connoisseur	etching	piazza
reservoir	octavo	gargoyle
commensurate	quotation	drainage
querulous	monopoly	construction
scintillate	premium	balcony
gratis	mortality	balustrade
perfunctory	immunity	baluster
rescind	magnanimous	cement
inexorable	grandeur	arcade

## REVIEW 32 (To follow Lesson 128)

equilibrium	vanquish	NEW WORDS
inertia	gesticulate	statue
automatic	ostracize	stature
pressure	alphabet	asbestos
ratchet	whimsical	concentric
reamer	phlegmatic	convex
miter	homogeneous	concave
resilience	executor	cylinder
cohesion	lessee	lathe
oscillating	respondent	lath
spherical	homicide	structure
elevator	admiralty	cornucopia
radius	caveat	density
mechanism	negotiable	cursor
micrometer	certiorari	privacy
vernier	defeasance	query
gasket	statute	infuriate

## REVIEW 33 (To follow Lesson 132)

chassis	incriminate	NEW WORDS
garage	jurisdiction	gasoline
brougham	videlicet	radical
limousine	aforesaid	vehicle
clevis	appurtenances	benzine
planetary	municipal	turpentine
vulcanize	federal	ravenous
tonneau	philanthropic	rudimentary
monoplane	against	intensify
aëroplane	ratio	league
dirigible	toward	meditation
hangar	squalor	oust
stanchion	curriculum	ooze
equivocate	valedictory	dilate
obstreperous	parochial	blaspheme
perquisite	dormitory	taunt
rhythm	analytic	insignia

## REVIEW 34 (To follow Lesson 136)

magnesium	chemistry	NEW WORDS
arsenic	geography	centigrade
tungsten	meteorology	formula
calcium	economics	caloric
silicon	chancel	fusible
oxygen	acoustics	litmus
fluorine	façade	potash
burette	poignant	smelter
desiccator	vacillate	soluble
acetylene	vociferous	compound
crucible	amateur	nitrate
graphite	confiscate	metallurgy
alkali	chimerical	amalgam
coagulate	chaotic	microscope
effloresce	garrulous	aromatic
electrolyze	beneficent	sediment
oxidize	threshold	receptacle

REVIEW 35 (To follow Lesson 140)

uproarious	precipitate	NEW WORDS
longevity	deliquescent	inflammation
boundary	allotropic	abrasion
establish	petroleum	anemia
effrontery	aniline	benignant
intrigue	bromine	bandage
environment	phosphorus	ulcerate
eureka	mercury	vaseline
cartilage	radium	pumice
cutaneous	electron	osteology
diaphragm	chromium	skeleton
esophagus	exuberance	insomnia
bronchial	scrupulous	gastritis
chloroform	recapitulate	glycerine
sarsaparilla	repertoire	fibrous
formaldehyde	pedestrian	eructation
strychnine	volunteer	laceration

REVIEW 36 (To follow Lesson 144)

homeopath	cocaine	NEW WORDS
pathology	quinine	aperient
gynecology	paregoric	pancreas
paroxysm	vertebra	bilious
antiseptic	muscle	tonsil
stethoscope	larynx	cough
disease	pulmonary	vaccine
liniment	cerebral	emetics
prophylactic	corpuscle	cauterize
ambulance	laudanum	mucous
diphtheria	eucalyptus	artery
laryngitis	cowardice	cerebellum
pneumonia	psalm	vivisection
ptomaine	tournament	bacillus
rheumatism	conjecture	interne
eczema	expatiate	vertigo
paralysis	commiserate	comatose

## REVIEW 37 (To follow Lesson 148)

rheostat	abscess	NEW WORDS
conduit	appendicitis	twinge
ammeter	tuberculosis	twitch
antennae	nausea	earnestly
ampere	therapeutics	coterie
farad	contusion	saturate
electrolysis	antitoxin	paradox
neutral	bacteria	duplicity
cathode	quarantine	domineer
electrode	vaudeville	umbrage
differential	tableau	remedy
torque	criterion	drastic
polyphase	shrewd	pretense
incandescent	legitimate	amplify
asynchronous	gesticulate	blizzard
peripheral	annuity	reduction
hysteresis	assessment	likeable

## REVIEW 38 (To follow Lesson 152)

modiste	competent	NEW WORDS
protégé	persistence	boarder
retroussé	arrogance	border
embonpoint	extinguish	valise
rendezvous	employer	fiasco
ennui	neostyle	dreadful
sobriquet	hectograph	derogatory
Monsieur	ultimo	lethargy
reconnoiter	consignment	tumultuous
vociferous	syndicate	loathe
dentifrice	mosquitoes	medicinal
epicure	horizontal	infinity
Pennsylvania	nephew	infirmity
Louisiana	opaque	revenge
Massachusetts	muscular	ounces
Mississippi	corpulent	devoid
Tennessee	perhaps	eventual

REVIEW 39 (To follow Lesson 156)

iniquitous	formally	NEW WORDS
malediction	assuage	<b>Mediterranean</b>
champagne	privilege	Venezuela
catechize	reconcilable	Guatemala
thwart	subterranean	Sicily
Bordeaux	synonym	Apennines
Rio de Janeiro	satisfactory	Pompeii
Warsaw	nutritious	Chesapeake
Zurich	suspicion	Vesuvius
Poughkeepsie	sergeant	Saskatchewan
Ypsilanti	memoir	equipage
Tallahassee	alpaca	pertinacity
Ashtabula	millionaire	erasure
Sheboygan	milliner	fiery
Milwaukee	paraphernalia	germinate
Cincinnati	picturesque	zenith
Paterson	pusillanimous	prologue

REVIEW 40 (To follow Lesson 160)

predilection	cemetery	NEW WORDS
vernacular	anonymous	groove
phial	demurrage	incompatible
liquefy	vehemence	propensity
technique	peremptory	sanctimonious
altercation	spontaneous	carouse
ephemeral	persuade	fragmentary
ubiquity	<b>Manila</b>	piquant
vitreous	necessity	rectangle
acrimony	mousquetaire	remainder
aghast	pseudonym	stamina
hearth	belligerent	ejaculation
adolescent	reminiscence	foundry
phthisic	equivalent	ruffian
syringe	insatiable	hustle
excescence	encyclopedia	champion
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and the  
of the  
account

Family of my Grand  
Lemon Hill

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Mary McHugh was a  
nice little girl  
until Sam Hannigan  
set her heart  
awhirl.

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